

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

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The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

**Appointed by the American Council of Learned
Societies and the Social Science Research Council**

The Theory of the General Crisis of Capitalism

Exempting Leading Workers' Output From Inspection

Party Plenary Sessions Held in Many Areas—II

Linguistics Two Years After Stalin's Statements

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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The Theory of the General Crisis of Capitalism

Answers to Readers' Questions: ON THE GENERAL CRISIS OF CAPITALISM. (By I. Tikhonov. Pravda, June 17, pp. 2-3. 4000 words. Condensed text:) Reader A. B. Popov (Gorky) asks: How is the accentuation of the general crisis of capitalism expressed? A reply is published below.

On the basis of comprehensive analysis of capitalism's monopoly stage and of the laws of capitalism's development, V. I. Lenin scientifically demonstrated that imperialism represents decaying, dying capitalism and the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat.

The first world war and particularly the triumph of the great October socialist revolution laid the foundation of the general crisis of the world capitalist system. ...

A component part of the general crisis of capitalism is the crisis of imperialism's colonial system. The imperialist war and the triumph of the socialist revolution in the U.S.S.R., Comrade Stalin points out, cracked the pillars of imperialism in the colonial and dependent countries; imperialism's authority in those countries was already undermined and it was no longer capable of controlling matters. A mighty national liberation movement developed in colonial and dependent countries.

The general crisis of capitalism is marked by a chronic underload of the production capacity and the existence of constant armies of millions of unemployed.

The conflicts between labor and capital, among imperialist powers in their struggle for sources of raw materials and for alien territory, and between imperialist states and colonial countries are accentuated to the utmost in the period of the general crisis of capitalism.

The general crisis of capitalism, Comrade Stalin teaches, is an over-all crisis in the world capitalist system; it embraces both economy and politics. Sharpening all the antagonisms of bourgeois society, the general crisis of capitalism hastens the downfall of that society.

I.—The great October socialist revolution in Russia created a tremendous breach in the world capitalist system. It was a fundamental turning point in the world history of mankind, a turning point from the old, capitalist world to the new, socialist world.

The first world war and the secession of our country from the capitalist system, Comrade Stalin points out, started the first stage in the general crisis of capitalism. The second stage in the general crisis of capitalism developed in the period of the second world war, particularly after the secession from the capitalist system of the people's democracies in Europe and Asia.

The new, second stage in the general crisis of the world capitalist system is marked primarily by the formation of two opposed camps: the imperialist, anti-democratic camp headed by the United States of America, and the united, powerful, socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. The processes taking place in the economy of the two opposed camps form the basis of the development and accentuation of the general crisis of capitalism: while the economic system of capitalism is disintegrating more and more, the economic might of the countries of the socialist camp is growing more and more and gaining in strength.

As a result of the secession from the imperialist system of the people's democracies in Europe and in Asia a fundamental change has taken place in the correlation of forces in the international arena, in favor of socialism and to the detriment of capitalism.

Comrade Stalin teaches that the chief characteristics of the basic economic law of contemporary capitalism is assurance of maximum capitalist profits through exploitation, ruin and impoverishment of the majority of the population of each country, through enslavement and systematic looting of peoples of other countries, particularly backward countries, and, finally,

through wars and militarization of the economy in the interest of greater profits.

The camp of socialism presents a quite different picture. ...

Success in fulfilling the postwar Stalin five-year plan and the 1951 plan has brought about an increase in Soviet industrial output to more than double the output of the prewar year 1940. The rapid upswing in the Soviet Union's economy is marked by the fact that last year alone the increase in iron output was 2,700,000 tons, in steel output 4,000,000 tons, and in rolled metal output 3,000,000 tons. During the past few years the average annual increase in coal extraction in the U.S.S.R. was 24,000,000 tons, in oil 4,500,000 tons. The Soviet Union is now turning out approximately as much steel as Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden combined. Socialist agriculture in the U.S.S.R. is progressing successfully. In the past few years the gross grain harvest has annually exceeded 7,000,000,000 poods. ...

In contradistinction to the policy of preparing and unleashing a world war, which is pursued by the imperialist states, the Soviet Union and the people's democracies are consistently and steadfastly pursuing a policy of peace and friendship among peoples. In its foreign policy the Soviet Union proceeds from the possibility of coexistence of the two systems, socialism and capitalism, and firmly maintains a course of peaceful relations with all states which display a desire for cooperation.

"The peaceful coexistence of capitalism and communism," J. V. Stalin pointed out in his reply to a group of American newspaper editors, "is entirely possible, given a mutual desire to cooperate, given readiness to carry out the commitments which have been assumed, given observance of the principles of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states."

The imperialists are afraid of peaceful competition with the socialist system. Becoming more and more entangled in the insoluble antagonisms of the capitalist system, they seek a way out in war. Conducting preparations for a new world war, the imperialists are trying to enmesh the peoples in lies, to depict war as a means of salvation from crisis and unemployment. Thus, the American bourgeois economist Kenneth Boulding stated: "The world today is caught in a monstrous dilemma created by itself: either to expand consumption through war or to reduce production through crises and unemployment."

In actual fact this dilemma has been invented by the bourgeois ideologists for one purpose alone—to justify the bloody imperialist wars which bring new, countless profits to the millionaires and billionaires.

II.— ... The triumph of the national liberation movement in China and the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic are of tremendous historical significance. The victory of the Chinese people is the strongest blow dealt the entire system of world imperialism since the great October revolution. The triumph of the Chinese people's revolution further strengthens oppressed peoples' determination in the struggle for freedom and independence.

For two years the heroic Korean people have been waging a just war against the American interventionists, defending the freedom and independence of their homeland. The courageous resistance of the Korean people and Chinese volunteers to the American aggressors evokes the sympathy and moral support of all progressive mankind. The Viet Nameese people, who have established their own people's republic, are staunchly defending their independence and freedom in the struggle against the French and American colonizers. The peoples of Malaya, Burma and the Philippines are fighting, weapons in hand, against the imperialist enslavers. The united, democratic front of struggle against imperialism and for national independence is growing and gaining in strength. The liberation movement is becoming more intense in the colonial and dependent countries of the Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

The experience of the national liberation movement shows graphically that a successful struggle for national independence is impossible without a united, democratic, anti-imperialist front uniting the working class, the peasantry, the working intelligentsia and the national bourgeoisie interested in liberation from the imperialist yoke.

The more consistently the hegemony of the working class is effected and the more actively the peasantry, which is the proletariat's chief ally in the anti-imperialist, antifeudal revolution, is drawn into the struggle, the stronger becomes the united democratic front.

The national liberation movement of oppressed peoples is becoming more and more closely knit with the class struggle of the proletariat of the imperial countries and with the people's movement for peace. The national liberation movement of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries is a tremendous contribution to the cause of the struggle for lasting peace among peoples.

III.—The accentuation of the general crisis of capitalism expresses itself in further intensification of parasitism and decay of the economy of modern bourgeois countries. The pace of their economic development keeps slowing down. The average annual growth of industrial output in the major country of the imperialist camp, the United States, between 1929 and 1949 did not exceed even 2%. During the same period the average annual rate of growth of industrial output in the Soviet Union was 20%.

The physical volume of industrial output in the U.S.A. in 1950 was lower than in 1945 and only in 1951 did it slightly exceed this level; yet by the beginning of the second half of 1951 there was already evident a definite trend toward a drop in industrial output. In the second half of last year the index of industrial activity in the U.S.A. dropped more than 2% below the first half-year's index.

The decay of modern capitalism expresses itself in chronic operation of factories below their capacity and the growth of permanent mass unemployment. Even the official, minimized bourgeois statistics show a colossal gap between operation and production capacity in the postwar period. For instance, 70% of the production capacity of railroad car building plants in the U.S.A. was not used in 1950. ... According to the data of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the army of partially or totally unemployed includes: approximately 13,000,000 in the U.S.A., approximately 3,000,000 in France, more than 5,500,000 in Italy, approximately 18,000,000 in Japan, more than 3,000,000 totally unemployed in Western Germany.

At the same time, exploitation of the working class mounts monstrously, accompanied by predatory waste of manpower. ... According to the bourgeois press, more than 2,000,000 accidents were recorded in American industry in 1951.

A most important index of the progressive decay of modern capitalism and the intensification of its crisis is the tremendous growth of militarism. ...

The catastrophic drop in the working people's standard of living leads to further aggravation of the conflict between labor and capital. In response to the monopolies' fierce offensive against the working people's vital rights, the working class of the capitalist countries is intensifying the organized struggle against capitalism. The strike movement is growing. Merely between January and October, 1951, there were 4065 strikes in the U.S.A., involving 2,020,000 workers. More than 6,000,000 struck in Japan in 1951. ...

The tremendous rise in the authority and influence of the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries is quite logical. ...

The unevenness of economic and political development of the capitalist countries increased in the postwar period. The U.S.A. has taken the lead over its competitors on the basis of the growth of its war industry, the plundering of other lands and the undermining of their economy. ... U.S. monopoly capital is penetrating the economy of Britain, France and other capitalist countries, trying to turn them into its economic appendages. It is seizing sources of raw materials and markets in the Anglo-French colonies. All this evokes intensified conflicts within the camp of imperialism. Chief of these is the conflict between the U.S.A. and Britain. The Anglo-American struggle for markets and for raw materials, particularly oil, is becoming a fierce struggle. ...

The contradictions within the imperialist camp in the fierce struggle for "spheres of influence," for guaranteed markets and sources of raw materials, are of a profoundly antagonistic nature. They undermine the general front of imperialism and lead to mutual weakening of the imperialist marauders.

IV.—The accentuation of the general crisis of capitalism at the present stage is manifested in the economy, politics, science, culture and art.

Faced with the extreme sharpening in the antagonisms of capitalism, the bourgeoisie is rushing about in search of a way out of the crisis. In order to maintain its domination monopoly capital is conducting a furious offensive against the vital rights of the working people, implanting fascist police methods of government and intensifying the terrorism against organizations of the working class and its leaders.

The monopolies, having fully subordinated the state machinery, are making use of it to intensify the exploitation of the working people, to plunder the peoples of other countries. The ideologists of imperialism, Keynes, Clark, Lorwin and others, justify in their writings the swallowing up of the state machinery by the capitalist monopolies with the aid of all possible kinds of spurious "theories" about the so-called "regulating" and "planning" role of the bourgeois state. In actual fact the "regulating" role of the bourgeois state amounts only to ensuring that the monopolists acquire maximum profits. ...

The exacerbation of the general crisis of capitalism in the postwar period confirms with new force the Marxist-Leninist thesis of the insolvency and historical doom of the capitalist system and the inevitability of the revolutionary replacement of it by socialism. Historical experience shows that only socialism delivers the working people from all exploitation, from the horrors of unemployment and imperialist wars, and creates the conditions for an uninterrupted upswing of economy, for constant raising of the material and cultural standards of the working people.

AMERICAN PROSPERITY

THE BANKRUPTCY OF BOURGEOIS ECONOMICS. (By V. Cheprakov. Literaturnaya gazeta, June 10, p. 4. Complete text:) The science of economics affects the most vital interests of the capitalist countries' ruling classes. After all, it deals with the study of the fundamentals of bourgeois society. Therefore it is not amazing that a whole host of apologists for capitalism, especially in the U.S.A., the principal imperialist country, ply the trade of bourgeois economics. This science's role is reduced to an attempt to mislead and deceive the masses in order to prolong the inglorious existence of the capitalist system that has outlived its time.

The very idea of capitalism is so discredited today that the bourgeois scholars have to fabricate special "theories" depicting American capitalism as something unique, dissimilar to its West European counterpart. Such a "theory" is the legend that American capitalism is "different," alleging that the general laws of capitalism, with its crises, unemployment, inherent absolute impoverishment of the working class, antagonistic class contradictions, etc., do not exist in the U.S.A. The partisans of American capitalism's "difference" argue that, first, American capitalism is not quite capitalism, and secondly, if it is capitalism, then it is a special type of it. What labels have not bourgeois economists pinned on the spoiled goods called capitalism: "democratic capitalism," "people's capitalism," "progressive capitalism," "public prosperity." And all in order to prove the unprovable: that American capitalism is something besides and above world capitalism. In order to prove the theory of American capitalism's difference they use several false propositions.

Falsehood No. 1. The American economy's unshakable foundation is allegedly a system of free enterprise and its backbone is small business. In the U.S.A. capital is, so to speak, democratized capital. Thus, the well-known American economist, Prof. Slichter of Harvard University, in a book published last year, "What's Ahead for American Business," affirms that small business rules in the U.S.A. since it constitutes a majority.

Some of the American bourgeois economists, unable to deny the growth of monopolies, which, however, they try in every

way to understate, endeavor to show that peaceful coexistence of monopolies and independent small businessmen is possible. Johnston, for example, writes that the future development of U.S. economy is this road of "realistic adaptation of the old free capitalistic system to the modern-day economy." Bourgeois economics' prominent representative, Clark, in his book "Distribution of Wealth," and along with him the majority of bourgeois scholars, spread the illusion that monopolies' further growth might be prevented by special governmental measures.

Though it is true that the majority of American businesses are small, the essence of the matter is that the overwhelming share of production falls not to their lot but to that of big firms.

The monopolization of production and the ruin of the middle classes on the one hand and the growth of the industrial proletariat on the other leads in capitalist society to a constantly greater polarization of classes into bourgeoisie and proletariat.

Regarding the claim that the U.S.A. has "democratized capital"—via a larger number of stockholders and "just distribution of wealth"—here are the irrefutable facts: 10,000 of the richest capitalists own more than half the stock capital of the country.

The United States is a country of monopolies, which are the highest expression of imperialist economics.

Falsehood No. 2. The state allegedly exerts democratic control over the U.S. economy and by its intervention can regulate the capitalist economy and eliminate crises. According to this, the bourgeois state is depicted as some kind of agency standing above classes and over the monopolies. All these claims are based on the theory of the late British scholar Keynes, the prophet of the modern bourgeois economists. As a means of saving capitalism, Keynes advanced a whole program for state regulation of economic life by controlling capital investment, increasing "wasteful consumption," and continually increasing taxes and expanding the state debt.

The American followers of Keynes—Hansen, Boulding, Clark and others—propound and eulogize the policy of "regulated inflation" and "compensatory state spending." The Keynesians recommend increasing taxes and do not stop short of a budget deficit, a growth in the state debt.

The American economists try to depict state regulation as forming a "crisisless capitalism" and eliminating anarchy in production. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution of social studies, claims that the state can secure planned direction of the economy.

What the apologists of capitalism call "democratic capitalism" and "mixed economy" and palm off as state control of monopolies is actually state-monopoly capitalism, under which the monopolies use the bourgeois state, which is completely dependent on them, in order to receive maximum profits, in order to oppress the working class and the other working people monstrously.

V. I. Lenin wrote: "The bourgeoisie lie when portraying as 'control' state-planned measures for securing tripled, if not tenfold profits for the capitalists."

History reveals in whose interests the policy of "regulation" is conducted and the result, with its growth of inflation and the state debt: monopoly capital enriches itself and the masses are impoverished.

Falsehood No. 3. The American way of life allegedly represents a high living standard and full employment for the whole population. The bourgeois economists of the U.S.A. have two favorite methods of proving this falsehood. They produce figures on the national income, divide by the number of the population, and thus reach an average figure for per capita national income. This system deliberately falsifies the very facts of the national income. The scientific insolvency of such calculation is clear: the average figure conceals the millions in income of the small number in the parasitical hierarchy, and the wretched, pitiful income of the large mass of working people.

The second method is similar. They play up the so-called average work week and raise a great clamor about high wages in the U.S.A. However, this average figure includes both the wages of the worker and the salaries of the monopolies' highest paid employees, right up to the presidents of companies. The president of General Motors Corporation receives more

than \$11,000 a week, and the workers of this company on the average receive about \$66. Naturally, with such calculation the average figure is exaggerated. Worse than that, the existence of a permanent army of unemployed and partially unemployed is not included in the accounting. And since the unemployed, as is known, live at the expense of the incomes of working members of the family, the living standard of the whole family is lowered. Finally, the average wage figure conceals the sharp divergence between the relatively high wages of the labor aristocracy, which is nurtured by the monopolists at the expense of the excessively exploited, internal colonial slaves—Negroes, Mexicans and the lower paid broad mass of the working class, especially those of non-Anglo-Saxon origin.

Falsehood No. 4. Allegedly, small and middle-class farmers prosper, and every household can provide a high standard of living for its members. However, the irrefutable facts show that the average small farmers are being ruined and driven from the land, which is passing into the hands of big landowners.

Recently information was published in the U.S.A. on the general census conducted in 1950. Despite the incompleteness and conscious falsification characteristic of bourgeois statistics, this data undermines the claims of the "prosperity" of the American farmer. In 15 years, from 1935 to 1950, the number of farmers in the U.S.A. decreased by almost 1,500,000. From 1940 to 1950 the rural population of America decreased by 6,659,000.

The following fact reveals the "flourishing" of the broad mass of farmers: 10% of all farms are large capitalist ones; they produce half of the total production. Finance capital increasingly is enslaving the American farmers. Their bank debt is growing and a significant portion of the farmland is mortgaged; and this means that factually the farmer is deprived of land ownership.

The census data refutes the myth of the exceptionally large amount of up-to-date machinery in U.S. agriculture. More than half of the American farmers do not have such machinery and a significant number do not have any at all.

Thus the legend of bourgeois economics about the flourishing farmers is destroyed.

Falsehood No. 5. Militarism—the increase in armed forces and the armaments race—and war itself are allegedly panaceas for all ailments besetting the capitalist economy. This "theory" stems immediately from Keynesianism and is an important part of it. Keynes wrote: "War is a natural form of huge expenditure by means of huge loans which statesmen consider justifiable." The American Keynesian Boulding states that "war is a natural, acceptable method of consumption on a large scale."

The growth of war production in the U.S.A. at the expense of reduced civilian production is one more blow to the American theory of American capitalism's "difference."

The fashionable ratiocinations in the U.S.A. to the effect that the present economic system can guarantee full employment through war, that armament means prosperity, that militarization can save industry from paralysis, are actually an acknowledgment that the capitalist system has outlived its day.

Falsehood No. 6. "The dynamic (!) capitalism" of the U.S.A. allegedly is rejuvenating dying West European capitalism, is strengthening the position of capitalism in the colonies and thus extending its existence.

The scholarly slaves of American imperialism in every way sing the "Marshall Plan" as realization of a program for regenerating rotting West European capitalism. The "Marshall Plan" has formally ceased to exist. What are its effects? As a result of the "benefits" provided by American capitalism, the economies of the West European countries have grown still leaner, a number of enterprises and branches of industry have been closed down, the fiscal system is in a state of chaos, the material position of the masses has deteriorated and—this is the main thing—the working class has become increasingly indignant at the social system that has outlived itself but does not wish to leave the scene voluntarily, and at its defenders.

An equally inglorious result for American capitalism emerges from the Truman "Point Four" program for so-called assistance to backward countries. This "aid" signifies in essence American imperialism's effort to subjugate the colonial and semicolonial countries. The growth of the national liberation movement in the

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Exempting Leading Workers' Output From Inspection

THE PERSONAL CATEGORY—A FAR-FETCHED SCHEME.

(By Alexander Chutkikh, Technical Foreman at Krasnokholm Worsted Combine, Moscow, Stalin Prize Winner and U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Deputy. Trud, June 15, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) I would like to raise a few questions prompted by the way socialist competition for high-quality output is conducted. The essence of the matter is as follows:

It is now three and a half years since socialist competition for high-quality output started in our country's enterprises. During this time much experience has been amassed, allowing certain conclusions to be drawn. ...

The practice of competition shows that serious distortions are allowed in many enterprises. For example, quality "weeks" and "months" are held which distract attention of competition participants from the need of constant struggle for high-quality output. These "innovations," which so much recall the "Increased Extraction Days" in the mines, which were condemned by the Party, can do nothing but harm. They merely betray unsuccessful economic and trade union managers, who try to improve qualitative indices by last-minute rush methods. Last-minute rush and quality are as far apart as good and evil.

The quality "weeks" and "months" are merely one of a number of distortions permitted in enterprises. From my point of view, the fact that in some places workers who have eliminated waste are put in a personal category releasing their output from technical inspection is a gross distortion. This "system" is particularly widely used in machine-building plants. It is said that the personal category is an encouragement for excellent work. It is said that the personal category contributes to the struggle for high quality. It is worth while to review this matter. ...

In defending the personal category, certain comrades say that it is awarded, so to speak, on those sectors where especially great exactitude is not required. Yet this explanation in itself condemns this "innovation." It means the comrades admit that the categories do not guarantee high accuracy; then why are they necessary? ...

It is said that the personal category is a good way of encouraging those who work without waste and produce only excellent output. Even this assertion does not withstand criticism. Indeed, is it possible to encourage a man by giving him the right not to bother with the technical inspector and to decide himself, and only by himself, whether the piece produced by him is suitable? In checking quality, does the technical inspection really belittle the Stakhanovite's merit? Of course, if the inspector rejects the work, it is unpleasant; but in displaying strict exactingness he is upholding the state's interests. We hold the Soviet state's interests above all else.

I do not exaggerate when I say that the true Stakhanovite-innovator will never feel his pride wounded because a technical

inspector checks his work's quality. The Stakhanovite is confident of his work and the inspector's rating of "excellent" provokes in him only pride and satisfaction. The stricter and more exacting the inspector, the greater will be these feelings in the Stakhanovite.

There is a further point. It is already a matter for boasting in a number of shops that ten or 15 Stakhanovites have been honored by being placed in personal categories. And they add: "We have set ourselves the task of seeing that all the workers merit this honor." Let us imagine that this aim has already been achieved. Incidentally, this is not so difficult to imagine. We already have hundreds of shops which have completely eliminated waste and where over a considerable period all the workers have produced only first-class, high-quality goods. What is to happen in this case? Manifestly, in this case all workers ought to be in the personal category. Then, however, the need for a technical inspector in the department disappears. It transpires that the comrades are fighting to eliminate technical inspection. This will do nothing but harm to output.

Workers who have not had any waste for a considerable time are placed in the personal category. If we follow the analogy, then a man who has not been late for work for a definite period can be given the right not to clock in, while a comrade who has shown himself to be completely honest can be given the right to sign the certificate of his quota fulfillment and, bypassing the foreman, turn in this certificate directly to the shop accountant. All this, of course, does not stand criticism. ...

The personal category is an unnecessary, far-fetched scheme, which incorrectly orients competition participants and distracts them from the need to increase and supplement their knowledge. What is particularly bad, this scheme does not strengthen but, on the contrary, weakens technical inspection and all technical discipline. Therefore such a scheme must be rejected as defective. ...

Our quality inspectors must be more exacting and principled. In fulfilling their duty and being highly exacting they must not act cautiously, fearing the judgment of the brigade leader, the foreman or the shop director. There can be only one approach to the matter here—the state-orientated approach. If a thing is badly made, reject it, insist that it be redone, however great the demand for this part. I repeat: the interests of work demand the strengthening of technical inspection, raising the technical inspectors' role. By closing all loopholes for waste we will achieve new successes in the struggle for high-quality output.

Editor's Note.—Ascribing great significance to the questions raised by Comrade A. Chutkikh, the editorial board asks Stakhanovites, engineers, technicians, technical inspectors and the trade union aktiv to express their views in the pages of the newspaper.

(To Be Continued)

Party Plenary Sessions Held in Many Areas*

PLENARY SESSION OF THE UZBEK COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, June 15, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Tashkent—A regular plenary session of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee has been held. The plenary session discussed two questions: the Party organization's tasks in the further organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms and measures for liquidating violations of the Collective Farm Statutes; and republic Party organization's tasks in improving mass political work among the population.

Comrade Kamalov, Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Secretary, reporting on the first question, and those speaking in the discussion stated that during recent years the Uzbek Party organization had achieved some successes in organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms. The gross harvest of the chief crop, cotton, has more than doubled in the republic since 1946. The number of livestock on collective farms has increased and the collective farms' monetary income has increased. ...

At the same time it was pointed out at the session that there are still serious shortcomings in supervision of agriculture in Uzbekistan. Last year the republic did not fulfill the cotton deliveries plan, or the three-year plan for developing communal stockbreeding. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee bureau, the republic Council of Ministers and province Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies are giving insufficient attention to the organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms.

The system of allocating monetary resources is grossly violated in many of the republic's collective farms. A considerable part of the indivisible funds are spent not on construction of farm buildings, power stations and irrigation systems or purchase of collective farm livestock, but on secondary needs. In a number of districts there have been illegal expansion of garden plots and occupation of collective farm lands by various business organizations for their own construction. Cases have been revealed in which certain district and province officials who, instead of fighting violations of the Collective Farm Statutes, have abetted communal property plunderers and at times have even themselves stolen collective farm property. ...

All these defects could not but affect the course of agricultural work this spring. Care of cotton sowings has been weakened in many provinces and districts. Sowing of jute, vegetables, melons and other agricultural crops has not yet been finished. ...

The plenary session noted recently that the republic did some work on liquidating Collective Farm Statute violations; a considerable amount of indebtedness was cleared up, illegally occupied land was returned to the collective farms and collective farm property plunderers were brought to book.

At the same time participants in the session pointed in their speeches to cases of Collective Farm Statute violation still occurring in the republic. Comrade Pospelov, Uzbekistan representative of the U.S.S.R. Government Council for Collective Farm Affairs, spoke of this. ...

Comrade Makhmudov, Tashkent Province Party Committee Secretary, criticized the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee bureau and the republic Council of Ministers for their still unsatisfactory approach to problems of organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms and the liquidation of the Collective Farm Statute violations. ...

Comrade Tursunov, Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, reported on the problems of the republic Party organization in improving mass political reports to the population. He stated that more than 5000 supervisory Party and Soviet workers in the republic give political reports to the public. More than 90,000 agitators do educational work among

the masses. Last year 22,000 lectures and reports were given.

At the same time the session noted that in a number of districts the struggle against survivals of the past in the minds of the people is being weakly conducted. Among the backward section of the public there are indications of a trend toward private property acquisition, petty bourgeois corruption and nationalist and religious sentiment.

Political work is being conducted in particularly weak manner among the population in the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic, Khorezm and Surkhan-Darya Provinces and a number of districts in other provinces. Few reports and lectures are given to collective farmers. Some province Party committees are using their staff lecturers as Party representatives permanently assigned to handle farm business matters. Check on the quality of lectures is weak. Taking advantage of this situation, hack lecturers are active in certain provinces. For example, Yunusov, a lecturer in the Fergana branch of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, contrived to give 79 lectures in two months. In one collective farm he "delivered" three lectures in two hours.

The republic Union of Soviet Writers, Union of Composers and Administration on Affairs of the Arts were criticized at the session. These organizations' directors are not displaying concern for the creation of new opera and drama of high ideological content.

Comrade Mukhitdinova, Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Secretary, and Comrade Khalimova, Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, in their speeches indicated serious shortcomings in educational work among women. The increase in employing women of local nationalities in industry is slow. A considerable number of Uzbek girls do not finish secondary school. In the cities and villages there are instances of a feudal-bey attitude to women.

The session participants presented serious demands to the Uzbek Ministry of Cinematography, communications agencies, publishing houses and a number of other organizations. There are collective farms in the republic where films are not shown in months. Many collective farmers have still not seen the films awarded Stalin Prizes. The Tashkent Film Studio is slow in dubbing the best feature films in Uzbek. U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications agencies are little occupied with radio development in Uzbekistan. The consumers' cooperatives have brought thousands of battery radios to the districts but do not ensure batteries or electricity for them. Two hundred fifty radio receivers were recently sent to Kara-Kalpakia, for example, but all were without electric batteries and are lying in warehouses as dead freight. Good books are poorly circulated in rural areas. In many culture centers and collective farm clubs no mass work is conducted.

The plenary session adopted comprehensive resolutions on the questions discussed.

PLENARY SESSION OF TADZHIK COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, June 19, p. 2. Complete text:) Stalinabad—A regular plenary session of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee has been held. The session discussed two questions, the republic Party organization's direction of industry, transport and capital construction and the state of cultural-educational institutions' work and motion picture facilities for the working people.

Comrade Kulkov, Secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee, reported on the first question. In recent years the republic's industry has grown considerably and has begun to work more evenly. The cotton, food and light industries have especially expanded. The republic's enterprises are coping with the plan for gross output. The province, city and district Party committees have begun to concern themselves increasingly with problems of industry, transport and capital construction.

But, as the speaker and those who spoke in the discussion pointed out, there are serious shortcomings in the work of

* [See Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 22, pp. 5-11, for previous reports in this series.]

industrial enterprises. At many enterprises advanced methods of labor are poorly introduced, proper attention is not paid to questions of socialist competition, labor discipline violations are countenanced. The Party organizations of a number of enterprises do not fight properly to raise workers' labor productivity and improve utilization of equipment. A substantial number of enterprises, especially in the light and food industries, do not fulfill their production plans and quotas.

There are many shortcomings in the work of transport organizations and the republic Ministry of Highway Transport. The building organizations are slow in mastering new work methods, they introduce advanced techniques poorly. As a result the construction of some buildings is delayed intolerably. For example, the republic stadium in Stalinabad has been under construction for ten years now. Construction of the Stalinabad Public Library has been going on for about seven years.

Stalinabad City Committee Secretary Comrade Fadeichev, Leninabad City Committee Secretary Comrade Isayev, and other speakers criticized the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee secretaries and republic Council of Ministers executives for paying insufficient attention to problems of the functioning of industry and transport and unsatisfactory selection of executive personnel. Facts were cited revealing that the republic still suffers the practice of calmly transferring people who have failed in one job to similar posts in another place. The session disclosed serious shortcomings in cultural-welfare organization for the workers, in the supply system, in industrial training and in technical supervision.

The participants in the session pointed to the need of raising the standard of the primary Party organizations' work at enterprises and in transport. The session set as the chief task of the republic Party organizations mobilizing of workers, technical engineering workers and employees for fulfillment of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule by all enterprises and building organizations and for the struggle to improve qualitative indices.

Reports on the second question were delivered at the session by the Chairman of the Tadzhik Council of Ministers' Committee for Affairs of Cultural-Educational Institutions, Comrade Islamov, and the head of the republic Administration for Installation of Motion Picture Facilities. Discussion showed that the work of the republic cultural-educational institutions, which have increased considerably in number, still does not meet the heightened demands. The work of many clubs is not organized satisfactorily, lectures are delivered rarely on themes of natural science. Serious shortcomings continue to exist in motion picture facilities for working people, especially for the rural population. In Garm and Kulyab Provinces there are a substantial number of villages in which films have not yet been shown this year.

It was pointed out at the session that Party and Soviet organizations supervise cultural-educational institutions poorly and show little concern for satisfying the working people's cultural requirements.

The plenary session adopted resolutions on the questions discussed.

PLENARY SESSION OF KHABAROVSK TERRITORY PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, June 29, p. 2. Complete text:) Khabarovsk—A recent plenary session of the Khabarovsk Territory Party Committee discussed the state of work on liquidating Collective Farm Statute violations in the collective farms of Kamchatka and Nizhne-Amur Provinces.

It was pointed out at the session that despite repeated and strict warnings from the Party and the government on protection of collective farm property, the Kamchatka and Nizhne-Amur Province executive agencies have not taken the proper measures to avert serious violations of the Collective Farm Statutes and have tolerated squandering of public property on the collective farms.

In Nizhne-Amur Province, for example, monetary funds and workday units were systematically overspent to maintain a superfluous administrative apparatus. On some farms products were sold at reduced prices.

Participants in the session stressed that Collective Farm Statute violations result from weakening Party and Soviet agencies' control over the work of the collective farm governing boards and Party organizations. The territory Party com-

mittee bureau has shown little interest in the life of the districts, especially of the backward ones, and has overlooked instances of Collective Farm Statute violation. While noting that Kamchatka and Nizhne-Amur Province Party and Soviet agencies are now taking the necessary measures to disclose and eliminate Collective Farm Statute violations, the session demanded that Party and Soviet agencies of these provinces be more energetic in eliminating the shortcomings and errors in supervision of collective farming.

The session also discussed the question of work with executive personnel. Participants in the plenary session noted that territory, province and district Party committees still inadequately study cadres in practical work, do not train them sufficiently and often nominate untrained workers for responsible posts.

The plenary session adopted decisions on the questions discussed.

PLENARY SESSION OF TAMBOV PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, July 3, p. 2. Complete text:) Tambov—The plenary session of the province Party committee has discussed a report by Comrade Sukharev, province Party committee secretary, on the state of and measures for improving selection, placing and training of cadres.

The principal speaker and those who spoke in the discussion pointed out that the qualitative composition of Party, Soviet and other supervisory cadres has somewhat improved recently and that the number of workers with higher and secondary educations has increased. At the same time they noted serious shortcomings and mistakes in work with cadres.

Carelessness and unscrupulousness in personnel selection are often revealed in the province Party committee and in many district Party committees. Sometimes workers are judged not by their executive and political abilities but merely by questionnaire.

Incorrect practices in selecting cadres lead to a heavy turnover of supervisory workers, particularly of secretaries in charge of departments, instructors and district Party committee and city Party committee propagandists. In the course of a year more than 40% of primary Party organization secretaries and 20% of collective farm chairmen were changed.

The session noted that training of ideological institution workers was badly arranged in the province Party organization. The province, city and district Party committees show little concern for strengthening these institutions with capable cadres familiar with theory and deal ineffectually with raising their ideological-theoretical level.

The participants in the session severely criticized the work of the province Party committee and its chairman, Comrade Morozov, for great shortcomings in selecting and training of Soviet and farm personnel.

Those who spoke in the discussion pointed out that the province Party committee bureau is poorly acquainted with the state of affairs in the localities, does not speedily correct the Party and Soviet managers' mistakes and serious shortcomings, does not create the necessary conditions for healthy criticism and self-criticism, and rarely helps workers who have failed, thereby intensifying their mistakes and shortcomings.

The plenary session also discussed a report by Comrade Zolotukhin, province Party committee secretary, on the task of Party organizations in liquidating Collective Farm Statute violations and further strengthening the collective farm communal economy.

PLENARY SESSION OF THE LENINGRAD CITY PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, July 5, p. 2. Complete text:) Leningrad—A plenary session of the Leningrad City Party Committee recently heard and discussed a report by Comrade Chistakov, factory Party committee secretary, on Party committee work at the Neva Lenin Machine-Building Plant.

The Neva Lenin Machine-Building Plant produces complex machines for various branches of the national economy. It produces blast-furnace blowers of a capacity of between 2000 and 4000 cubic meters for ferrous metallurgy enterprises, exhaust fans for coke batteries, turbines for the oil industry and other machinery.

The principal speaker told of the factory Party organizations'

great and fruitful activities in the working people's communist training and in mobilizing the factory staff for production plan fulfillment, raising qualitative indices and solving problems of technical progress. Output has considerably increased at the enterprise and production of new machinery is being successfully assimilated. New forms of socialist competition have circulated widely. Complex brigades were formed to perfect production technology, to reduce the machine assembly cycle, etc.

The Party committee made certain improvements in Party organizational and political work. It is devoting more attention to the Marxist-Leninist training of Communists. However, there are also mistakes in the Party committee's work, which the session sharply criticized. Those who spoke in the discussion indicated that the Party committee had weakened its control over the plant administration's economic activities, did not systematically check on fulfillment of decisions and devoted little attention to problems of strengthening state and labor discipline. As a result, cases in which the plan for certain types of articles was not fulfilled were tolerated at the factory.

There are serious defects in internal Party work. The Party committee has not placed due importance on production sector Party groups and has supervised their work unsatisfactorily. Party groups have not yet been formed on many production sectors.

The Party committee has not studied properly the generalization of shop Party organizations' work experience, has not analyzed defects in their work and has showed little concern for developing criticism and evaluating the critical remarks made at Party meetings. In certain shops Party meetings are held infrequently and with a low attendance of Communists. Unimportant questions are discussed at the all-factory Party meetings and decisions lack precision.

The Party committee has not yet correctly fused political and economic work. Decisions on certain economic questions resemble the factory director's orders or technical instructions.

Party committee secretaries and Communist Party Central Committee organizers at industrial enterprises participated in the city Party committee session. Many addressed the session and exchanged work experience. Comrade Smirnov, a Kirov Plant Party organizer, Comrade Maximova, Secretary of the Red Banner Factory Party Committee, Comrade Berezin, an Izhorsk Factory Party organizer, and others delivered pertinent remarks.

In their speeches session participants stressed the need to improve Party political work in enterprises and on this basis to strive for production successes. The session pointed out that one of the most important Party organization tasks is ensuring rhythmic work of enterprises and strictly observed technological discipline. Factory Party organizations must exercise continuous control over decisive production sectors, warn of and reveal mistakes in work and boldly develop criticism and self-criticism.

The plenary session adopted a comprehensive resolution on the matter under discussion.

Party Life: PLENARY SESSION OF KAZAKHSTAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, July 6, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Alma-Ata—A regular plenary session of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee has been held. The session discussed the questions of measures to fulfill pledges adopted in a letter to Comrade Stalin from republic agricultural workers and liquidating Collective Farm Statute violations on the republic's collective farms.

Comrade Zh. Shayakhmetov, Secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, reported on the first question and, with those who took part in the discussion, noted the republic's various successes in developing agriculture. But the session's major attention was concentrated on serious weaknesses in agriculture, particularly in communal animal husbandry.

The state plan for developing communal animal husbandry in the republic is unsatisfactorily met. In the past winter considerable loss of livestock occurred.

One of the chief reasons for not fulfilling the plan for developing communal animal husbandry is the lack of a dependable feed base. In many provinces of the republic, feed production still lags behind the growing needs despite the tremendous as-

sistance the Soviet government granted to Kazakhstan. Though agriculture possesses extensive equipment, mowing in the republic is increasing slowly and a great gap exists between mowing and stacking.

Shortcomings in development of other branches of the republic's agriculture were also noted at the session. Care of technical crop sowings, particularly cotton, is unsatisfactorily organized. Preparations for harvesting and grain deliveries lag.

Participants in the session criticized the bureau and departments of the Kazakhstan Party Central Committee for weak leadership in agriculture. The Central Committee's bureau adopts many resolutions on agriculture but does not organize the necessary work to carry them out. ...

Comrades who spoke in the discussion stressed the need to increase the responsibility of the republic's Soviet and agricultural agencies for farm supervision. It was noted that the republic Council of Ministers is slow to settle important problems of developing animal husbandry and other branches of agriculture. Comrade Pazikov, Secretary of the East Kazakhstan Province Party Committee, in particular, mentioned this. He stated that shortcomings in the work of the Council of Ministers had been criticized at previous plenary sessions, too. Each time the criticism is acknowledged, but appropriate conclusions are not drawn. ...

Comrade Ye. Taibekov, Chairman of the Kazakh Republic Council of Ministers, spoke on the second question—liquidation of Collective Farm Statute violations in the republic.

The report and the remarks of those who participated in the discussion noted that the republic's Party organization has taken some action to fulfill Party and government directives on returning stolen lands, cattle and foodstuffs to collective farms, reducing inflated administrative and service staffs and restoring democratic principles to farm management. In five months of this year a large number of cattle, much grain and considerable funds have been returned to collective farms.

At the same time, the session noted that there are still numerous violations of the Collective Farm Statutes in the republic. Considerable amounts of land, cattle, foodstuffs and funds have not yet been returned to the collective farms.

Some officials of province and district Party and Soviet agencies, whose duty is to uphold the Collective Farm Statutes, violate them themselves. For example, a group of officials of Pakht-Aral District, South Kazakhstan Province, each took 200 to 300 kilograms of rice from the Progress Collective Farm, without paying. Many of the violators of the Collective Farm Statutes, including former district Party committee secretary Suktanov, escaped legal responsibility and got off with only reprimands, thanks to protection of the South Kazakhstan Province Party Committee. Unfortunately, the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee bureau did not correct the mistake committed by the South Kazakhstan Province Party Committee.

Comrade Gordiyenko, representative of the Council on Affairs of the Collective Farms in the Kazakh Republic, speaking in the discussion, cited data testifying that in many republic provinces and districts the necessary struggle against violators of the Collective Farm Statutes is not conducted. There are instances in which individual executives try to hide the true state of affairs.

Recently Comrade Serikbayev, Chairman of the Taldy-Kurgan Province Executive Committee, reporting on progress in liquidating violations of the Collective Farm Statutes, presented fictitious data. His report made it appear that liquidation of violations in the province was going on successfully. Yet a checkup showed that a considerable part of the cattle, foodstuffs and funds had not been returned to collective farms but had been written off as losses. Incidentally, Comrade Serikbayev, speaking at the plenary session, did not say a word about his wrong conduct and the attempt to misrepresent the true state of affairs.

Session speakers noted that many Kazakhstan province and district Party committees, and province and district executive committees do not persistently struggle against instances of unbusinesslike management of the collective farms, do not carefully study the farms' economy. As a consequence the profits of the republic collective farms are growing slowly. Many collective farms do not concern themselves with increasing

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Linguistics Two Years After Stalin's Statements

Problems of Science: LINGUISTICS AND LITERARY SCHOLARSHIP AT THE PRESENT STAGE. (By Academician V. Vinogradov. *Izvestia*, June 14, pp. 2-3. Complete text:) J. V. Stalin's inspired work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics," which opened up a new era in the development of linguistics and exerted a great and fruitful influence on the solution of basic problems of the other social sciences, defined the tasks, direction and content of the research plan of the Literature and Language Division of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the division's institutes during the past year.

The Stalin explanation of language as a social phenomenon, the Stalin description of the structure of language and its social functions and the Stalin discovery of the laws of the historical development of language restored to language its role: of being the basis for all philological disciplines. At the same time, the ties, interactions and differences of linguistics, literary scholarship, folklore studies, ethnography and the history of material culture were clarified on the basis of the relationship between language and other social phenomena, which J. V. Stalin was the first to see.

Stalin's works on problems of linguistics open up broad prospects for the free development of all branches of the philological sciences on the basis of creative Marxism. They encourage all workers in Soviet philology to cooperate more closely in order to solve the important and broad problems of linguistics, literary scholarship and folklore. Our plans must include more and more scientific problems of major cultural and socio-political importance, to be solved by a single creative method rather than by piecing together a mosaic of hypotheses of individual scientific institutions.

The research work of the Language and Literature Division of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and of the division's institutions was directed during the past year to realization and creative development of those hypotheses advanced by J. V. Stalin in his work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics." The theoretical and practical work of the Linguistics Institute was based on the Stalin theory of language and was focused on the main goal of applying Marxism to linguistics.

I.—J. V. Stalin considered one of the effective means of restoring Soviet linguistics, of renewing it on a Marxist basis, to be the clearing of the linguistic ground, freeing the science of language from the errors of the theory of Academician N. Ya. Marr and his pupils. The two-volume theoretical symposium of the Linguistics Institute, comprising 85 printers' signatures and completed in 1951, is devoted to exposing, criticizing and refuting all the basic, unscientific, erroneous principles and methodological premises of the "new theory of language."

This symposium exposes anti-Marxist concepts—the concept of the origin of language from the notorious four elements, the concept of the stage development of language, N. Ya. Marr's "theory" of the unity of the language-forming process, the assertion of the "class nature" of language, the confusion of thought and world outlook and of semantics (the meanings of words and expressions) and ideology, the views of Academicians N. Ya. Marr and I. I. Meshchaninov on the genesis of parts of speech and parts of the sentence, the erroneous views of N. Ya. Marr's pupils as to the nature of various grammatical categories, the unscientific hypothesis of the hybridization of languages as a means of forming qualitatively new language species, the confusion in the understanding of the tasks and subject of various linguistic sciences, and the antihistorical nature of the theory of N. Ya. Marr and his pupils.

The symposium demonstrates the affinity of many theses of the "new theory of language" to bourgeois-idealist theories abroad; it proves the theoretical and practical impotence of Marr's followers in solving problems of the normalization of and social control over languages under the conditions of socialist society. A number of articles reveal the harm inflicted by N. Ya. Marr and his pupils on Soviet linguistics in the field of historical and comparative-historical study of individual languages and groups of related languages.

The symposium—especially the second part, soon to be issued—contains articles by many former advocates of the "new theory." Their articles include extensive criticism not only of the errors committed by Marr and his pupils but of those they themselves committed. Such criticism has been written by Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences V. M. Zhirmunsky, Professors M. M. Gukhman and I. K. Kusikyan, Senior Research Workers V. A. Avrorin and P. Ya. Skorik, and others.

Not only do these articles expose the unscientific views of N. Ya. Marr and his followers on various problems of linguistics, but they also describe the moral and social essence of that conduct which J. V. Stalin called so appropriately an Arakcheyev-like regime.

Among last year's works mention should also be made of the preparation of a special issue of "Reports and Transactions of the Linguistics Institute," devoted to analysis of Academician I. I. Meshchaninov's book "Parts of the Sentence and Parts of Speech." This volume reflects the reports and speeches of the augmented session of the Linguistics Institute's Learned Council in Leningrad late in November, 1951,* where the incorrect, anti-Marxist premises of this work by I. I. Meshchaninov were the subject of comprehensive discussion.

As is known, Meshchaninov's "Parts of the Sentence and Parts of Speech" was very widely circulated among us far beyond scholarly and professional linguistic circles during the years of domination by the "new theory of language." It influenced the principles of grammar teaching in secondary schools and was largely responsible for the false trend of views on the grammar of various national languages for a number of years.

It was demonstrated in the reports by V. V. Vinogradov, V. A. Avrorin and Ye. M. Galkina-Fedoruk, and the speeches by R. A. Budagov, P. Ya. Skorik, V. P. Sukhotina and other members of the Linguistics Institute that Meshchaninov's work "Parts of the Sentence and Parts of Speech" suffers from all the basic faults of N. Ya. Marr's "new theory of language." Thus, almost all the basic unscientific principles, almost all the main errors of N. Ya. Marr's theory were subjected to critical review, although, it is true, not always in sufficiently profound manner.

In addition there was a separate discussion of Prof. V. I. Abayev's works on linguistics and folklore. Fundamental methodological errors which reflect the influence of Marxist theory were noted in V. I. Abayev's article on problems of general linguistics and in his works on Ossetian folklore, as for example concerning language as ideology and language as technique, on "ideosemantics," on phonetic law, etc.†

Soviet linguists did no less extensive work (again, perhaps not always profound enough or rich in direct, perceptible results) to make linguistics Marxist and to continue development of the theoretical principles of Marxist linguistics. The two symposiums prepared—"Problems of the Theory and History of Language in the Light of J. V. Stalin's Works on Linguistics" and "Materials on Discussion of the Question of the Inner Laws of the Development of Language"—are the most important indications of what the Linguistics Institute has achieved in this field.

Prof. R. A. Budagov's "Essays on General Linguistics," which were favorably received by the Learned Council of the Linguistics Institute, will prove very useful to the higher philological schools and to broad circles of Soviet readers, especially teachers.

Preparatory work was done last year for discussion of a major problem of Marxist linguistics—that of the inner laws of the development of language—and preparations were made for a discussion on this subject.

In the course of these preparations unity was achieved in the interpretation of many vital aspects of the problem. In particular understanding was established of the inner laws of

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 48, p. 32.

† [See Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 50, p. 47, for a criticism of Abayev's work.]

the development of language as dynamic laws of interaction of changes in the structure of language in all its links. These laws are historically variable. Embracing the grammatical structure, basic lexical fund and the related flexible part of the lexical fund, as well as the sound system of the language, they determine the general trend of qualitative changes in the various national languages and govern the periods in the history of the language. It is understandable that the development of languages and the inner laws of this development must be studied in direct connection with the history of the people involved. At the same time the attempt has been made to interpret the processes of historical changes in the grammatical structure of Russian, German, English and other languages from the standpoint of Marxist interpretation of the inner laws of the development of language.

Thus the Linguistics Institute has earnestly taken up solution of the main task in linguistics; it has set about the work of studying the inner laws of the development of language in general and has launched concrete historical research on the inner laws of the development of individual languages.

In addition to elaborating upon general problems of Soviet linguistics, the principles for which were laid down in J. V. Stalin's inspired work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics," the institute was confronted with the task of making specific use of the Stalin theory of language in solving specific linguistics problems on the basis of data about individual languages and their groups.

Here problems arise which particularly concern the further development and perfection of the various languages of the socialist nations of the U.S.S.R. This includes the compilation of scientific descriptive grammars of languages of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, the development of standards and rules of orthography and punctuation, as well as of phonology, the compilation of dictionaries and of scientific and socio-political terminology, problems of standardizing the literary language and its relationship to spoken dialects, problems of the theory and practice of translating, etc.

All these problems arise in very differing ways in various languages. For example, the problems of a descriptive-normative grammar of the Russian literary language are entirely different from those encountered in dealing with a language (such as Chukchi or Nanai), the literary development of which began only after October, 1917. There are many intermediate stages between these two extremes, depending on the nature of the language's past development.

The general method and methodology of writing descriptive grammar in the light of the Stalin theory of language are insufficiently developed. The Stalin theory of language as the product of many epochs abolishes the traditional distinction between descriptive and historical grammar.

Problems of the history of language in the broad sense were posed as independent questions in last year's plans. This was the case with the development of historical grammars (of Russian, Armenian, English and other languages), with problems of the history of languages in connection with the history of peoples (as, for example, the Moldavian language and the Scandinavian languages), the formation and development of national languages (for example, Russian, French, German and others), and the history of the literary language (especially Russian). In this set of questions there must also be mentioned the comparative-historical study of related languages (Baltic, Iranian, Turkic, Finno-Ugric), which offers a wealth of material for elucidating the history of each language within a given group. The Stalin thesis that language develops according to its own inner laws, together with the need indicated by J. V. Stalin for studying language in connection with the development of society give this set of questions exceptional value which it could not have had in the linguistic science of the past.

Closely related to these problems are problems of lexicology in the light of the Stalin thesis on the basic lexical fund, which, with the grammatical structure, comprises the basis of the language, and problems of semasiology (semantics) or the study of the meaning of words and expressions. This field also includes a number of special problems: of the processes and laws of the semantic (meaning) development of words, which

was worked out last year on the basis of material from Russian, German, English and other languages, of homonyms, etc.

It also includes the problem of etymological dictionaries of individual languages (such as Russian and Ossetian), which is related to problems of the historical development of languages as a whole, since etymological dictionaries deal first of all with the basic lexical fund and, consequently, with the inner laws of the development of language.

Problems of lexicology cannot be considered apart from the theory and practice of lexicography. High priority must be given here in the Linguistics Institute's plans to Russian lexicography (the compilation of a multivolumed explanatory dictionary of modern literary Russian, an Old-Russian dictionary and a dictionary of the language of A. S. Pushkin). But most lexicographical work on the languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. will be carried out in the national republics.

Dialectology and linguistic geography comprise a distinct group of questions in the institute's plan. Mapping of the peculiarities of contemporary dialects and patois is of great importance to the history of the language, especially in conjunction with available ancient written records and with historical and archeological material. The value of the historical implications of dialect maps can be beautifully illustrated by the two dialect atlases of the Russian language which have been completed by the institute. The Linguistics Institute has also launched extensive work on study of the dialects of the various peoples of the Soviet Union.

One aspect of the work of the Linguistics Institute cannot be overlooked: the desire to bring about direct and active ties with the linguistics institutions of the country, with the linguistics institutes of the branches and Academies of the Union republics. A considerable proportion of the institute's senior research workers and almost all members of the board have made a number of field trips in order to provide practical assistance in linguistics work, to deliver instructive reports on basic problems in studying the groups of languages in question and to take part in scientific sessions and conferences.

Of course, the results and achievements of the Linguistics Institute's research work are not as great as expected of it by the Party and government, which have shown it great attention and constant support. The Linguistics Institute has not yet established strong enough, constant ties with the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, with the broad circle of teachers or with some of the Union republic Academies of Sciences. The new magazine *Voprosy yazykoznania* [Problems of Linguistics] will undoubtedly contribute to broadening these ties.

II.—A very important event in the research work of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' institutes for literary studies was the coordinating and sometimes even merging of research plans of both these institutes of the Language and Literature Division, even though there has not yet been time for this action to produce tangible results. The joining of scientific forces and coordinating the work of the two institutes for literary studies should have opened up broad vistas for the presentation and solution of important problems of the theory and methodology of literature. This led to hopes for the rapid completion of major works generalizing the history of Russian classical and Soviet literature, Russian criticism and also the literature of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and foreign countries. Joint scholarly work should have drawn the work of these institutes closer to the solution of vital problems of the development of Soviet literature. Unfortunately, however, there has as yet been no perceptible marked improvement in the work of the two institutes for literary studies.

The Soviet press has pointed out as a great shortcoming in the research work of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' institutes for literary studies the gap between their scholarly interests and the vital tasks of developing Soviet literature, the weak participation of the institutes in evolving the theoretical methodological principles of Soviet literary criticism and in discussing and guiding the literary work of Soviet writers, in, for example, the field of dramaturgy.

The weak link in the work of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' institutes for literary studies is inadequate development of the theory and methodology of literary scholarship.

J. V. Stalin's works on problems of linguistics have con-

fronted students of literature with many new theoretical and historical problems, including problems of the place of literature among other social phenomena, the unique features of literature as a superstructural social phenomenon, the common language as the vehicle and "primary element" of literature, the unique national character of literature, the folk quality of literature, the general laws of the historical course of the literary process and its specific national features, the essence of socialist realism, the writer's style and world outlook, the principles of Marxist literary esthetics, the structural forms of the language of various literary genres in their historical development, the interaction of literature and folklore in various epochs of the history of literary development, the role of dialects and class jargons in the literature of critical realism, and many other questions.

Only a few of these questions have been handled to any extent at all in the 1951 symposium "Problems of Literary Scholarship in the Light of J. V. Stalin's Works on Linguistics."

One of the main trends in the work of the Academy's institutes for literary studies last year, as in former years, was work on histories of the literatures of our own and foreign countries. The compilation of a multivolume history of Russian literature before October, 1917, a three-volume history of Russian Soviet literature, a history of Russian criticism, a history of literatures of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., a history of classical, French, German and English literatures and a history of philology in the U.S.S.R. is an important state assignment for us. The bureau of the Literature and Language Division and the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences have devoted special attention to prompt and good execution of these difficult scientific projects.

The Institute of World Literature set out long ago to compile an "Outline History of Soviet Literature." This work is planned as a generalization of the creative experience of Soviet literature.

Likewise still in the future are the fruits of work on an important problem by the Institute of World Literature in conjunction with the literature institutes of the republic Academies—the preparation of a joint work on the history of literatures of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. during the Soviet period.

It cannot be denied that the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' institutes for literary studies have produced a number of research works on individual phenomena of the literary past. In addition, valuable historico-literary and bibliographical material was published.

However, comprehensive generalizing works which would provide an integrated picture of the Russian historico-literary process are still lacking. This gap is to be filled in by the ten-volume "History of Russian Literature" prepared by the Academy institutes for literary studies. Completion of this major work, one which has been extremely delayed and in which major methodological errors have already been discovered, would free the scientific forces of the institutes to work on a number of major problems of the history of literature. Our literary scholarship has only begun to deal with these problems. Among them are the problems of the specific national features of Russian literature and its world significance, problems of periodization of Russian literary history and the historical formation of Russian realism.

The three-volume edition of "Russian Folklore" prepared by the Russian Literature Institute, two volumes of which are already on the press, sets the aim of relating folklore more closely and firmly to the vital problems of the present-day literary movement. Until recently folklore of the Soviet epoch has been poorly studied and not always along the right lines. The folk poetry of the Soviet period has sometimes been interpreted only as "alteration" and "reorientation" of traditional forms of folk poetry, which essentially led to negation of the ideological and artistic value of Soviet folklore as phenomena with a new ideological and artistic quality. Soviet folklore studies must throw light on the qualitatively new features of the folk poetry of our time.

One of the main fronts of the work of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' institutes for literary studies is the preparation of collected works of the classic writers and social thinkers of the past. An edition of the collected works of Pushkin has been

published in Soviet times, and collections of the works of Gogol, Gleb Uspensky and Gorky will be finished this year. Preparations are in progress—though, it must be said, at obviously too slow a pace—on the collected works of Lermontov, Belinsky and Herzen. Unfortunately, the results of this work cannot be considered high in quality in all respects.

Our publishers issue editions of the classical writers running into millions of copies. It is natural to want to give the Soviet reader the most accurate and authentic texts of these works. The publishing houses do not have adequate research facilities for determining such texts. The Academy of Sciences' institutes for literary studies could render them very substantial help in this respect. The principles for selecting and preparing texts should also be worked out and scientifically established in a way that would rule out the chances of arbitrary editorial action in this field. Problems of training textualists, who are hardly being trained at present, demand very serious attention.

The state importance of these problems must be recognized. Far from everyone does. We lack texts of Nekrasov, Turgenev and Tolstoi which could be considered "standard," i.e., which could be responsibly recommended for reproduction in mass editions. We do not differentiate between various types of editions: general, school, academic, etc.

As already stated above, the work done in this direction by our institutes for literary studies is not only unimpressive but is not always high in quality. Our critics have already found numerous shortcomings in the first volumes of the academic edition of the collected works of Gogol prepared by the Russian Literature Institute (Pushkin House). The later volumes of this edition are likewise not without faults. Suffice it to say, for example, that the text of "Dead Souls" in the sixth volume of this edition evoked such strong protests that it could not be used in the five-volume mass edition of his works and was replaced by another, also not beyond reproach.

All these problems confront not only the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, obviously, but also the Academies of the Union republics, which are also engaged in preparing editions of the classical literature of peoples of the U.S.S.R. An extensive conference on textual problems is planned this autumn.

The cooperation of Soviet philologists, who are pooling their efforts for better service to the socialist motherland, for solution of major cultural tasks of political importance, will heighten the prestige of Soviet philological science.

J. V. Stalin's works have rescued Soviet linguistics from stagnation and have directed it onto the highway of Marxist-Leninist science. They have posed a number of complex problems for Soviet literary scholars and have indicated ways of solving them. Soviet philologists, inspired by the creative Stalin ideas, will without doubt exert all their efforts in order that both Soviet linguistics and Soviet literary scholarship may hold first place in world philology.

(Editorial)—UNDER THE BANNER OF CREATIVE MARXISM. (Pravda, June 20, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:)

... Comrade J. V. Stalin's works of genius on problems of linguistics, which were published two years ago in the course of the free discussion on linguistics, are a classical example of creative development of Marxism. ...

In his book "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" Comrade Stalin provided a profound solution to important problems of the Marxist-Leninist science of society and enriched Marxism with new scientific conclusions. The development by Comrade Stalin of the theory of the base and the superstructure is of the greatest importance. The new tenets formulated by Comrade Stalin on important problems of dialectical and historical materialism arm the Party with a profound understanding of the laws of development of Soviet society on the path to communism and open broad prospects for the development of other social sciences.

Comrade Stalin teaches our cadres to solve theoretical questions creatively, to advance science boldly, to strive mercilessly against any manifestations of reactionary bourgeois ideology and to eradicate dogmatism, lack of criticism and Talmudism. ...

Soviet linguistics workers, guided by the inspired Stalin directives, have attained certain achievements in the past two years. On the basis of the Stalin theory of language a

radical reconstruction of the whole of scientific research in linguistics is being carried out in our country, the teaching of language in academic institutions is being improved and a comprehensive scientific literature on the most important problems of linguistics is being published. A large amount of work is being done in the people's democracies on the development of linguistics in the light of Comrade Stalin's works.

Soviet linguistics scholars are faced with the task of further improving scientific work on the basis of creative application of Marxism. Soviet linguistics workers are called upon resolutely to expose the antiscientific theories of bourgeois linguistics scholars, who falsify the history of the development of peoples and their languages and strive to undermine the love of people for their own language.

The academic flunkies of American imperialism are trying to argue the superiority of English over all other national languages and to foist it on peoples as a world language. The lackeys of bourgeois linguistics want in this way to place the teaching of language at the service of the mad plans of the American claimants to world domination. ...

The life-asserting force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the wise and farsighted policy of the Communist Party are clearly evident in the inexhaustible creative energy, of Soviet people, in the mighty advance of the socialist economies and in the constant increase in the well-being and culture of our people.

The Bolshevik party is following the correct policy, knows what is to be done and is doing it with success, thanks to the fact that in all its work it is guided by the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES OF PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION. (By V. Vinogradov and B. Serebrennikov. Pravda, June 20, pp. 2-3. 3000 words. Condensed text:) ... The languages of the socialist nations and nationalities have become a powerful instrument of state, economic and cultural development, a powerful means of enlisting the broad masses of the people in this construction and of educating them in the spirit of communism. Freed from archaic and religious terms, from superfluous borrowings from other languages (for example, the Turkic languages, the Arab-Persian vocabulary), and from elements of class slang, the literary languages, possessing an old written tradition, have become closely related to the colloquial speech of the working people. The languages which have only lately been written down, preserving all the force and strength of their national dialect basis, are being speedily enriched through the great development of the national culture and in their turn they exert a powerful effect in widely disseminating culture among all strata of the people. ...

The languages of the socialist nations which form the Soviet Union are being developed in a system of collaboration and mutual enrichment. The Russian language is the means of intercourse for all the peoples of our motherland and a source of enrichment for the languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union. ...

The problem of the general laws of enrichment of the vocabulary in the languages of socialist nations presents itself particularly insistently at the present time. The headlong growth of socialist industry and agriculture and the development of culture and science in the republics and autonomous provinces are conditioning the enrichment and constant changing of the vocabulary of languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union. ...

One of the primary tasks of our linguistics scholars is the study of individual groups of related languages, in particular Eastern Slavic, Turkic, Ugro-Finnish, Iranian, Ibero-Caucasian and Tungus-Manchurian and the creation of descriptive and historical grammars for these languages. ...

On the basis of critical utilization of the comparative-historical method, Soviet linguistics scholars are working on the creation of a comparative-historical grammar of related languages as well as of a historical grammar of each individual language. ...

Research in the history of the Slavic languages, including Russian, has been revived. Dialect atlases of the Russian national speech of the central and northwestern provinces have been prepared. Work on the big "Academic Grammar of the Russian Language" is being completed. The Linguistics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has published a

two-volume course on the contemporary Ukrainian language.

The marked turn to the urgent problems of Soviet linguistics and the history of languages must be acknowledged to be a gratifying phenomenon in the cultural life of our national republic. In many republics preparatory work is being carried out for compilation of historical grammars. In such republics as the Komi, Tatar, Uzbek and Estonian great attention is being paid to the study of dialects. The Language and Literature Institute of the Latvian Academy of Sciences is preparing a major work devoted to the study of toponymy in Latvia, and the Institute of History, Language and Literature of the Karelo-Finnish branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences has prepared an atlas of the dialects of the Karelian language.

Successful execution of the work of compiling historical and normative grammars for languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., however, is being held up because many questions of a purely practical nature connected with improvement of the alphabet and the principles of orthography, the selection of a dialect as the basis for a literary language, etc., remain unsettled. ...

Problems of ethnogenesis—the origin of peoples and of languages—take on particular timeliness at the present time. ...

Soviet linguistics scholars have done much less than they might have done, however. This is due to the fact that survivals of the unscientific theory of N. Ya. Marr have still not been fully liquidated. ...

FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF LITHUANIAN LANGUAGE.—Lithuanian Republic Academy of Sciences' Conference Marking Second Anniversary of Comrade Stalin's Works on the Problems of Linguistics. (Tiesa [Truth, published daily in Lithuanian in Vilnius by the Central Committee of Lithuanian Communist Party and the Republic's Supreme Soviet], June 21, p. 2. 1800 words. Condensed text:) ... Comrade J. Kruopas, research worker of the Lithuanian Language Institute, pointed out in his report to the conference that under bourgeois rule the conditions for development of the literary language were unfavorable and impeded its growth. Bourgeois Lithuanian literature, under the influence of formalism and decadence, distorted and marred the Lithuanian literary language, creating various jargons. It did so by poor translations which decadent and cosmopolitan bourgeois scribblers published for profit and by the efforts of bourgeois nationalist purists who sought to force the development of the Lithuanian literary language into a narrow frame not justified by the folk usage of the language and to completely cut it off from the progressive influence of other languages, especially that of the great Russian people. Only the underground press of the Lithuanian Communist Party and progressive writers of the times fought against bourgeois purism and the distortion of Lithuanian national language, and enriched it with the treasures of our people's lore.

Under the Soviet regime fine conditions and opportunities were created for the development of the Lithuanian literary language. ... The translations of Marxist-Leninist classics and Russian and other Soviet national literature into Lithuanian contributed a great deal to the growth of our language. They considerably improved the political, economic, philosophical, scientific, technical and other terminology and phraseology. An important role in the development of Lithuanian literary language is played by the language of the great Russian people, the language of advanced socialist culture, Soviet science and technology, the language of the richest and most progressive literature in the world. Being a means of communication among all Soviet peoples, the Russian language enriches the languages of other Soviet peoples in fraternal cooperation. ...

Speaking of the social dialects, the author of the report noted the destructive influence of the reactionary clergy, feudal landowners and bourgeoisie. For several centuries the feudal-clerical jargon poisoned the minds of the people and contaminated their language. The clerical jargon is a dark spot in the history of the Lithuanian literary language. ...

A. Venclova, Corresponding Member of Lithuanian Republic Academy of Sciences, in his report "Linguistic Questions in Soviet Lithuanian Literature" pointed out that with the help of the Bolshevik party and the government, Soviet Lithuanian literature has grown considerably and is different in quality from previous literature. ...

(Continued on Page 37)

World Politics

SHIFTS IN FOREIGN MINISTRY

ANNOUNCEMENT. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 14, p. 4. Complete text:) The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has appointed Comrade Georgy Nikolayevich Zarubin U.S.S.R. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the United States of America, releasing him from the duties of U.S.S.R. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Great Britain.

The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has appointed Comrade Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko U.S.S.R. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Great Britain.

The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers has released Comrade A. A. Gromyko from the duties of U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

UNITED NATIONS

IN U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. (Izvestia, June 13, p. 4. 1200 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—On June 9 the U.N. Economic and Social Council finished discussing the report of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe. In the debates, the representatives of the U.S.A., Britain and France and several other capitalist countries in every way praised the "Economic Survey of Europe, 1951," which was put out by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe and which contains falsified information about the economic situation of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. In addition they demagogically announced their "readiness" and "desire" to develop international economic cooperation and trade.

The French delegate, limiting himself to general remarks, acknowledged the need to develop trade and economic relations between East and West European countries. The British representative also mentioned the need to develop trade and economic relations between Eastern Europe by concluding bilateral agreements between West European countries and the countries "with planned economies." The U.S. representative called the review of the economic situation in Europe in 1951 a "scientific work" and again resorted to slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

U.S.S.R. representative G. P. Arkadyev rebuffed the slanderous statements of the U.S. representative. ...

As is known, said the Soviet representative, several delegations at the seventh session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, and in particular the U.S.S.R. delegation, showed that the countries of Western Europe are above all damaging their own interests by the disruption of their economic and trade relations with East European countries. They are forfeiting a really capacious market for their products, the chance of securing orders for their industry, purchases of raw materials and foodstuffs, that is, they are actually depriving themselves of the opportunity to strengthen their whole economy significantly. The development of trade relations between Eastern and Western Europe and between Europe and other regions and countries of the world, such as the countries of Asia, would provide extensive opportunities for European industry and trade. ...

The speaker recalled that the Soviet delegation at the 13th session of the Economic and Social Council supported the just demands by representatives of underdeveloped countries that the supply of capital equipment to these countries be increased and that this supply be provided without entailing any conditions whatever or any sacrifices of their independence and sovereignty. However, said Arkadyev, the representatives of such countries as the U.S.A. and Great Britain do not want to supply industrial and capital equipment to underdeveloped countries because they do not wish to stop rearming, which is bringing their monopolies many billions in profits. These countries do not want the economy of underdeveloped countries to grow independently nor do they want them to build up their own industry, since in that event dependency on the imperialist powers would cease. ...

The June 10 meetings of the Economic and Social Council took up reports of the regional economic commissions for Asian and Far Eastern countries and for the Latin American countries. After discussion of the report by the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Japan was admitted to the commission as a member with a deliberative vote. The delegations of the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Poland voted for admission of Japan to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with a deliberative vote. The representatives of the Philippines abstained from voting on this question.

CURB PROPAGANDISTS AND INSTIGATORS OF A NEW WAR.—In U.N. Economic and Social Council. (Pravda, June 16, p. 4. 1600 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—The Economic and Social Council concluded discussion of the report by the U.N. Subcommittee on Freedom of Information and the Press on June 13.

U.S.S.R. delegate V. M. Zonov noted that the report of the sub-commission and the decisions made by it are not directed at promoting development of true freedom of information.

The Soviet delegate drew the attention of council members particularly to the fact that the Economic and Social Council, the majority of member countries in the U.N. and especially the governments of the U.S.A., Britain, France and other members of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, have not fulfilled the Nov. 3, 1947 resolution of the General Assembly concerning measures to be taken against propaganda and instigators of a new war.

In the circumstances of an immense arms race and completely unconcealed preparations for a new world war by the North Atlantic bloc countries, Zonov said, and when war is already actually being waged by the aggressive circles of the United States and a number of other capitalist countries against the Korean, Viet Nameese and other peoples fighting for their freedom and independence, the council, under the above-mentioned resolution by the General Assembly, must work out recommendations to enable the governments of U.N. member countries and also newsmen to fight against preparations for a new war and against its promoters. This is all the more necessary since organs of the press in many countries—particularly in the countries of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc—are being used more and more to propagandize a new war and whip up hatred between peoples and states, despite the resolution unanimously adopted by the General Assembly.

In the U.S.A., said the Soviet delegate, there have been dozens of recent open appeals for war and aggression, for dropping atomic bombs on other countries, for exterminating peoples who do not submit to American dictation. These man-hating appeals have been sounded by political and military leaders and have been widely disseminated by the press and other agencies of information.

A matter of no less importance for the council, one that is also envisaged by the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly, is the struggle against dissemination of Nazi-fascist views and ideology in all their forms. ...

The state of affairs in which the press and agencies of information in the U.S.A., the Union of South Africa and a number of other countries are used to propagandize the theory of racial superiority is also intolerable.

The preaching of war and of hatred of mankind, said Zonov, occupies a prominent place in the monopolist press. This is because the publication of newspapers and magazines in the U.S.A. and in Britain and France, like banks and other industrial and commercial corporations, is controlled by a handful of millionaires and billionaires who are interested in developing more and more intensive war hysteria and war propaganda.

The press in the U.S.A. and in other countries of the North Atlantic bloc, said the Soviet delegate, is waging an unrestrained struggle against partisans of peace. ...

The editors of the American newspaper the Daily Worker are languishing behind prison bars at present; the editors of the newspapers People's World, Political Affairs and others are now before the bar. Their crime lies solely in the fact that they have fought tirelessly for peace, against the warmongers. ...

A characteristic example which cannot but be noted is that the American monopolist press makes wide use of the tactic of ignoring the greatest world events when the American warmongers

do not like them. The U.S. press, for example, regularly ignores the broadest and most massive movement of our times—the world-wide movement of partisans for peace. ...

In accordance with the aforementioned, the U.S.S.R. delegation introduced its own draft resolution: "Guided by the Nov. 3, 1947, resolution of the General Assembly 'Concerning Measures To Be Taken Against Propaganda and Instigators of a New War,' which condemns any form of propaganda aimed at or capable of creating or enhancing a threat to peace, of violating peace or of committing an act of aggression;

"Noting that in the period which has elapsed since adoption of the above-mentioned resolution by the General Assembly propagandizing fascism and a new war has further increased in some countries; that new restrictions are being introduced on freedom of information;

"Setting as its task opposition to Nazi, fascist and any other propaganda of aggression and war which can create a threat to peace or violate the peace;

"The Economic and Social Council views as urgently necessary a study of the following questions in order to work out and submit to the General Assembly concrete recommendation ensuring: (1) effecting the Nov. 3, 1947 resolution by the General Assembly 'Concerning Measures To Be Taken Against Propaganda and Instigators of a New War;' (2) prevention of using freedom of information—freedom of speech, of the press, and of the arts as well—for propagandizing fascist ideology, hatred among peoples and racial discrimination, and spreading slanderous rumors or false and distorted information; (3) general encouragement and promotion—through truthful and objective information free from the dictation of private monopolies, trusts and syndicates—of the development of friendly relations and cooperation among peoples in settling problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian nature, and also of trade and economic relations among nations on a basis of mutual respect, equality and sovereignty of the states."

In the clause-by-clause voting the resolution proposed by the Soviet delegation was rejected by the American-British majority in the council. In addition to the U.S.S.R. delegation, the delegations of Czechoslovakia and Poland voted for this proposal and the delegations of Iran, Egypt and Pakistan voted with the U.S.S.R. on individual clauses. The delegations of France, Sweden, Mexico and Argentina abstained during the voting on a number of clauses in the Soviet proposals.

FAR EAST

Japan

SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO STATEMENT BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 12, p. 2. Complete text:) Mr. Tamura, a representative of the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, visited the U.S.S.R. Mission in Tokyo May 30 and, on the instructions of Okazaki, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a verbal statement regarding the U.S.S.R. Mission in Japan. The statement declares that in connection with the coming into force, on April 28, 1952, of the peace treaty with Japan and the cessation of the activities of the Allied Council for Japan "the Japanese government considers the Soviet section of the Allied Council for Japan to have ceased to exist as of that date."

In reply to this statement by the Japanese government, the U.S.S.R. Mission in Japan sent a letter June 11 to Mr. Okazaki, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, which contained the following.

The Soviet Mission in Japan was formed, as is common knowledge, according to a decision by the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A. and Great Britain, to which China afterwards subscribed. The dissolution of the Allied Council for Japan was unilaterally undertaken by the U.S. government, violating existing four-power agreements, in connection with the illegal, separate peace treaty with Japan and without the agreement of the U.S.S.R. government and the Chinese people's government.

In this connection the Soviet Mission considers that the reference by the Japanese government to the coming into force of the separate peace treaty cannot serve as a legal basis for the above-mentioned statement regarding the U.S.S.R. Mission in Japan.

TASS DENIAL. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 13, p. 2. Complete text:) Citing information obtained from Mrs. Tomi Kora, a member of the Japanese Diet who recently visited the U.S.S.R., the Japanese press is circulating reports that, according to information supposedly in Tomi Kora's possession, the Soviet Union is willing to return 182,000 Japanese POWs, alleged to be in the U.S.S.R., in the event of conclusion of a separate peace treaty with Japan.

Tass is authorized to state that reports of this nature are a complete fabrication.

During Mrs. Tomi Kora's stay in the U.S.S.R. there were no negotiations either about a separate peace treaty with Japan or about Japanese POWs.

The rumors circulated by the Japanese press about the presence of 182,000 Japanese POWs in the U.S.S.R. are one of the many attempts to confuse Japanese public opinion. As is known from the official Soviet reports published, only 1487 Japanese POWs, sentenced for war crimes, have remained in the U.S.S.R. unrepatriated.

Korea

(Feuilleton)—**SYNGMAN RHEE REARS UP.** (By K. Demidov. Pravda, June 14, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) In the South Korean puppet theater a very old puppet has reared up—Syngman Rhee. Gen. Clark is vainly pulling on his strings. The shouts from Washington are in vain. The puppet is dancing to his own tune, which was by no means envisaged in the American scenario. He is not obeying. Syngman Rhee is acting like an old nag which suddenly feels the urge of a cavalry stallion. He rears up, prances and kicks.

The bourgeois press cries havoc about the events in South Korea as a political scandal. What has happened?

The leaders of the Syngman Rhee band have long tried to devour one another like spiders in a jar. As long as the prestige of the American bosses was great in Korea, discipline was maintained in the band. Now it is wavering. Syngman Rhee feels that his position is insecure. The so-called opposition in the so-called National Assembly has raised its head. It senses that the American bosses would not mind changing the present—excuse the expression—"President." As is known from press reports, the British long ago hinted to the Americans that it wouldn't be a bad idea to remove Syngman Rhee. He is too offensive a figure!

One has to keep in mind that "Presidential elections" are coming up in South Korea. According to the "Constitution," the President in South Korea is elected by a majority vote of the National Assembly. Of course, the President is a puppet, the Deputies are puppets and the National Assembly is made of colored cardboard. The elections are no more than a farce. But the puppets are fighting, and Syngman Rhee does not have the votes he needs.

But the puppet "President" does not want to leave the stage. Unexpectedly and to the surprise of his American boss, he proclaimed martial law in South Korea under the pretext of war with the partisans, arrested the leaders of the "opposition," spread panic among the other delegates, closed several newspapers and arrested the editor of the newspaper The East. He announced his intention to dissolve the National Assembly, "to amend" the Constitution and to hold his own elections with a "popular" vote.

Gen. Clark ordered all this revoked. He tried to bring Syngman Rhee to his senses, but Syngman Rhee yelled about "foreign intervention in the internal affairs" of Korea. This threw the American and British bourgeois press into confusion.

All this was only South Korean buffoonery, but the "revolt" by Syngman Rhee bared before the entire world the corruption which holds sway in the South Korean patrimony of the American invaders. ...

In rearing up, Syngman Rhee dealt a blow to the lying American propaganda about South Korea as a country of "democratic institutions." He put the aggressive core of the U.N. in a serious and ridiculous position. This aggressive group covered the notorious South Korean gangster with the U.N. flag and now is cackling over him in confusion like the weak-nerved hen which hatched a viper.

At the same time the curtain has half-opened on the internal squabble taking place in the interventionists' camp, particularly

between the U.S. and British imperialists. The British press hastened to fan the scandal of Syngman Rhee and raised a hubbub on the grounds that the U.S.A. is not controlling the situation in Korea. The British government quickly sent a mission to Korea, which included Minister of Defense Alexander, Minister of State Lloyd and the chief of the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office, Scott. The conservative Daily Telegraph and Morning Post said in regard to this that Britain must demand "a larger share in the political and military direction of the war."

Syngman Rhee has reared up because the American aggressors have suffered defeat in Korea. This is a direct consequence of the fall of American prestige in the Far East. When the lackey begins to act boorish toward the master, this is clear evidence that the master is bankrupt.

Thus the cheap political farce has disclosed the failure of American policy. ...

YVES FARGE'S INTERVIEW WITH U.S. AIR FORCE FLIER JOHN QUINN. (Literaturnaya gazeta, June 17, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) The well-known French public figure, Yves Farge, recently interviewed John Quinn, a lieutenant in the American Air Force. The American lieutenant had taken part in the germ warfare unleashed in Korea and Northeast China by the U.S. rulers. He was shot down and captured.

John Quinn has openly admitted the cannibalistic crimes perpetrated by the American military and explained in his interview with Yves Farge what prompted him to make this admission. Below we publish a transcript of this interview, telegraphed to Literaturnaya gazeta by Yves Farge. ...

Somewhere in North Korea—Farge: ... I see that you are an honorable American, like many other Americans I know who believe in humanity, a man with a conscience, who wants to rear his children in the spirit of morality. Your act has called forth the respect of all honorable people, who are indignant at the criminal unleashing of germ warfare. My friend, the French writer Claude Roy, who lectured on French literature in Mills College, Oakland California, and I have come here to study a number of questions which we consider important. Roy will translate your replies. We have traveled here to speak freely with you and, we may say, frankly. There are three of us here, including the Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett, and also an engineer who is recording the conversation. Here is my first question: What prompted you to make the admissions?

Quinn: Chiefly my conscience. I have come to the conclusion that such a means of waging war is unjust. The sincerity of the Chinese volunteers and their humane treatment of war prisoners have also influenced me.

Farge: It follows from what you say that you have not been tortured or subjected to any kind of moral or physical coercion?

Quinn: No. Just before I was shot down, I was told that, judging by available information, prisoners are not shot and are not tortured. But to tell the truth, I thought otherwise. I definitely believed that the Chinese, and Asiatics in general, place little value on human life. I believed that for them torture was something of a diversion. Their psychology seemed to me a secret complex which the people of the Western world are unable to understand. In my mind I had visions of steel and wooden needles being driven under my nails, death by starvation, moral and physical tortures—I had read about all this. And a long time went by before the future—even despite the good treatment of me and, as I noticed, of all prisoners—began to seem more cheerful. When I was interrogated about germ warfare my fears arose once more. Afterward, when my conscience demanded an admission that I had participated in germ warfare, I came to the conclusion that my doubts were unfounded. They always treated me kindly. My depositions had absolutely no effect on this treatment.

Farge: Do you then believe that if a man wants to be worthy of being called a man, it is his duty to condemn war crimes—and germ warfare is the most terrible of these crimes—even if he is a soldier?

Quinn: Yes. In this case it is my obligation not only to the American people but to the peoples of the whole world. This duty is more important than military duty.

Farge: This means that talks with officers of the Chinese people's volunteers made you realize your guilt?

Quinn: Yes. The Chinese volunteers who interrogated me have

always been understanding. They understood that it was difficult for me to decide what was right. Many Chinese officers have spoken with me, and they were all kind. I already understood what a catastrophe this kind of warfare is for mankind. I clearly understand the necessity for ending it immediately. Later, I began to understand that I could help in the cause of outlawing germ warfare. When, finally, I was convinced that the Chinese volunteers needed my depositions for this, which could benefit the peoples of the world, and that my depositions would not be directed against the United States, that they would benefit the people of the United States and also all the rest of the world, and that I was giving these depositions not against the people of the United States, but only against a handful of madmen who call themselves Americans—I voluntarily admitted my part in the germ warfare and told everything that I knew about it.

Farge: The thought was instilled in you that the yellow race is inferior. You have here refuted this huge lie by stating that your comrades in captivity here have been treated well. The chief thing now for all of us is to struggle against war propaganda in such a way that all people are filled with the same determination as you to end it.

Quinn: I fully agree. It is essential to wage a struggle against race hatred.

Farge: In your statement you mentioned the names of 21 other officers, soldiers and civilians who, like yourself, were aware of preparation for germ warfare, while several of them took a direct part in this preparation. Do you swear on your honor that the names given by you are accurate, that these people really exist, that they are your colleagues and comrades and that they have delivered lectures to you and instructed you?

Quinn: These people exist and they were my colleagues. The names I mentioned are, as far as I know, accurate. ...

Farge: Are you religious?

Quinn: Yes, I am a Catholic.

Farge: Are you aware that many Catholics—priests and monks—are taking part in the peace movement?

Quinn: Yes, I learned this after I had been shot down.

Farge: Don't you want me to take a letter from you to your wife which I could send from Europe, and also to write to her that I have spoken with you, that you are well and in good spirits?

Quinn: Of course. ...

Malaya

BRITISH COLONIZERS IN MALAYA. (By Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky. Pravda, June 17, p. 4. 1400 words. Condensed text:) London— ... Every pound sterling acquired by British businessmen in Malaya is soaked with blood. For four years now British imperialism has been waging war against the Malayan people—one of the most vile wars in history. The very thought that Malaya can be a free and independent country and not a British colony throws the City magnates into a state bordering on epilepsy. They have made fortunes amounting to millions by plundering Malayan resources and savagely exploiting the Malayan people. Malayan rubber and tin are a very important source of dollars for Britain. Only last year the British government earned \$400,000,000 through the sale of Malayan raw materials.

Not only British imperialism but also the Wall Street bosses are interested in enslaving Malaya. The postwar years have been marked by American capital's feverish penetration of Malaya. The Americans have bought immense rubber plantations in Pahang and Negri Sembilan. In November, 1951, an American company seized a monopoly for mining tin in Klang. The picture of domination by the imperialist monopolies in Malaya will be incomplete if it is not said that in recent months Japanese businessmen, supported by their American patrons, have also rushed there.

In its endeavors to prolong the enslavement of Malaya, to ensure the interests of Wall Street and the City, British imperialism disregards everything else. Five hundred million pounds sterling have already been spent on the war in Malaya. Forces of many thousands of men, from crack royal regiments to savage Dyaks specially recruited on Borneo, who have preserved the barbarous custom of head-hunting, have been thrown against the Malayan patriots. An endless stream of British and American arms, aircraft and helicopters flows to Malaya, but the hopes of

the City (i.e., the banking circles) and Whitehall (i.e., the government circles) for the long-awaited news of victory are becoming more and more illusory.

With the Conservative government's advent to power, Malaya was visited by Colonial Secretary Lyttelton. Under his supervision a new plan was worked out to suppress the people's liberation movement, Gen. Templer being instructed to carry it out. Templer immediately left for Malaya, calling en route on Washington to obtain his boss' blessing. In February and March the new military dictator of Malaya undertook offensive operations against the people's liberation troops. These operations, like those before them, failed ignominiously. Then Templer broadened the "war of extermination" even more, a fact which earned him shameful fame as the "Malayan Ridgway." ...

In an armored car, guarded by an escort armed to the teeth, Gen. Templer dashes through the countryside organizing the "collective punishment of inhabitants" invented by him. Villages are surrounded by barbed wire through which an electric current is passed. The inhabitants are not allowed to till the fields; they are starved and thrown into prisons—that is how Templer tries to obtain "information" on the whereabouts of the people's liberation troops. ...

We have before us photographs brought from Malaya by a British soldier and published by the Daily Worker. The first photograph, which appeared in the newspaper on April 28, shows a marine holding the severed head of a Malayan patriot. Near the Englishman are two local mercenaries, one of whom has a cross on his neck. Publication of this photograph had a bombshell effect on the British public. An official "expert" of the Admiralty immediately announced that the photograph was a "fake." Similar statements were also made by certain reactionary newspapers. There followed an inquiry in Parliament, which did not receive an answer for several days. Finally Lyttelton was obliged to confirm the authenticity of the photograph. ...

These terrible documents evoked shame and indignation in the heart of every honest Briton. The editor of the Daily Worker sent copies of the photographs to Prime Minister Churchill, to Members of Parliament and to the editors of the biggest bourgeois newspapers. What kind of answer followed? Silence, shameful silence. ...

Defense of the violence and barbarity, with which British reaction is trying to bolster itself up, cannot conceal the ever-increasing alarm of British ruling circles over the events in Malaya. When the British imperialists began the campaign to suppress the national liberation movement, they shouted that they would not need more than three months to "restore order." After three and one-half years of war Templer has advanced a substantially changed thesis: "I could win this war in three months if I had two-thirds of the people on my side." Harry Pollitt writes: "He has neither a third, nor a tenth nor a hundredth of the population on his side. This is precisely why he will never win this war."

The ground is giving way under the feet of the British colonizers. The Malayan People's Liberation Army has grown and become stronger in the course of the fierce struggle, dealing more and more new blows to the imperialist enslavers. It is defending the freedom and independence of its homeland, it is fighting for peace, and all the people are with it. This army cannot be destroyed because to do this, it would be necessary to destroy the people. ...

EASTERN EUROPE

Czechoslovakia

CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT GRANTS ASYLUM TO AMERICAN SERVICEMAN. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 15, p. 3. Complete text:) Prague (Tass)—The Czechoslovak Telegraph Agency reported June 14 that the Czechoslovak government has granted asylum to Willis Bergen, a soldier in the American Army, who was born May 7, 1928, in Portland Oregon (U.S.A.).

Willis Bergen fled from his unit in Western Germany and crossed the Czechoslovak frontier. Bergen stated to Czechoslovak frontier authorities that he fled for political reasons and that he requested asylum be granted him since he is not in agreement

with the revival and rearming of the Nazi army in Western Germany and with aggressive American policy. Bergen also stated that he wants to take part in the peaceful construction in the Czechoslovak Republic.

NEAR EAST

Jordan

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTRADICTIONS IN NEAR EAST.

(Izvestia, June 17, p. 4. Complete text:) Beirut (Tass)—The newspaper Al Ammal, quoting a report from London, states that it is declared in certain British circles that the present crisis in Jordan, as a result of the removal of King Talal from power, was caused by the fact that King Talal, with the approval of Shisheky (Chief of the Syrian General Staff—Ed.) had worked out a new project for a "Greater Syria." This project was directed "not toward increasing but to weakening British influence" in Syria and Jordan. Thus, the newspaper states, the new project had aims which opposed the aims of the project worked out by King Abdullah.

The newspaper notes that, sensing the threat to its influence, Britain provoked the present crisis in Jordan.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

THE SCHUMACHERITES—MISERABLE FLUNKIES OF THE WARMONGERS. (By Staff Correspondent P. Naumov. Pravda, June 16, p. 3. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Berlin—The German public has been deeply outraged by the vile act of treachery recently perpetrated by the Schumacherites. Alarmed at the broad scope of the popular movement against the disastrous policy of the Bonn clique, the Schumacherites, who have been playing the comedy of "disagreeing" with the military deal in Bonn and of opposition to Adenauer, have made an open deal with this American overseer and the revanchist military-industrial circles who stand behind him. The object of this antipopular deal is, by joint efforts, to suppress the patriotic movement of the people against the separate military treaty, the movement of the people for a German peace treaty.

Fette, chairman of the West German trade unions, a follower of Schumacher, together with a group of his nearest minions, visited Adenauer June 13. Negotiations went on for four and a half hours behind closed doors. Leaving the study of the "Chancellor," Fette stated:

"I am satisfied with the results."

What then so pleased the Schumacherite Fette? It turns out that it was decided at the secret conference to "stop finally" the attacks of the workers on the separate American-Bonn military treaty and the fascist bill "On the Position of the Workers in Enterprises." This means that from now on the Schumacherites will support any terrorist measures against the workers if they continue the struggle.

The true aim of this shameful deal is revealed by a decision taken at the conference to set up a so-called federal economic council composed of representatives of the "social partners"—the business owners and trade unions. It is understandable that what is involved here is the military economy, the development of war production and switching the entire economic life of Western Germany to a war footing. Foreseeing resistance from the working people, Adenauer is seeking helpers, and the Schumacherites are hastening willingly to his aid. ...

So far not a single Schumacherite has declared that Germany urgently needs a peace treaty which would ensure the withdrawal of all occupation forces from German territory and would give the German people an opportunity to determine the fate of the country by their own judgment.

The Schumacherites pretend that they are in favor of four-power talks on the German question. At the same time, they reject the Soviet draft fundamentals of a German peace treaty on the same pretexts as the Americans. Then why in this case do the Schumacherites need the talks? In order to stage a provocation, to block the talks on any pretext and to lay the blame for everything on the "Russians." Schumacher is worried, not by the fate of Germany but by the fear that Acheson's tactics of artificially

prolonging an exchange of notes with the Soviet government may do harm to the political prestige of the U.S.A. ...

The Schumacher hierarchy has not only rejected and continues to reject unity of action by the German working class but even hounds those members of the Social Democratic Party who are spurred by patriotic feelings—independent of the leadership—to join the popular movement against the separate military treaty. ...

If it is Adenauer who has perpetrated the act of national betrayal by signing the separate treaty, then high "praise" for this should go to the Schumacherites. They have inspired him to take the step of betrayal by preventing the working class of Western Germany from unleashing all its strength in opposition to the separate treaty.

And in the Bonn Parliament the Schumacherites are preparing a routine treachery. As is well known, Adenauer has a majority of votes in the first chamber—the Bundestag, but the second chamber—the so-called Bundesrat (Federal Council)—is under the influence of the Social Democrats. However, the Schumacherites declared long ago that they did not intend to turn the Bundesrat into a "battering ram" against the Bonn government. In any event, Adenauer at the moment is attempting to crowd the Bundesrat out of participating in ratification of the separate treaty, while the Schumacherites are closing their eyes to the obviously arbitrary, dictatorial acts of the Bonn "Chancellor."

Recently the Schumacherites proclaimed they would demand a "revision" of the separate treaty after its ratification. This tells us all we want to know. The Schumacherites do not intend to hinder the ratification of the treaty in the Bonn Parliament in any way. ...

American journalists working in Western Germany cry out as one voice that "Adenauer's political prestige is near zero" and that at the next election he will suffer a scandalous defeat. Washington needs a new actor in the role of Bonn "Chancellor" who, like Adenauer, will be able (and perhaps with even greater zeal) to implement the bandit plans of the American and Ruhr monopolies for launching a new aggressive war.

As is reported by the press, the eyes of the trans-Atlantic imperialists are naturally turning to Schumacher, who in his revanchist aspirations does not lag behind Adenauer but perhaps even surpasses him. And Schumacher has been permitted to play the comedy of opposition so that he may earn his reputation as "defender of the German people's national interests" and perhaps finally take his place in the chair as the American overseer in Germany. ...

WESTERN EUROPE

France

In the French Press: **CONFUSION IN CAMP OF FRENCH REACTION.** (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, June 13, p. 3. 1400 words. Condensed text:) Paris—The wave of popular anger rising over the fascist repressions against French democratic organizations is causing confusion in certain bourgeois circles.

Bourgeois circles continue to say that allegedly the last meeting of the interdepartmental council, during which it came to light that the attempts to accuse the Communist Party and trade unions of espionage had failed ignominiously, was marked by serious skirmishes among the Ministers themselves. Some of them allegedly accused Minister of the Interior Brune and Minister of Justice Martinaud-Deplat of being unable to secure any serious proof for the accusation before raising a hubbub about an imaginary "Communist conspiracy against the external security of the state."

Only a few bourgeois newspapers now dare to give unconditional support to the adventure begun by the French Ministry of the Interior on the memorable evening of May 28, when the police seized Jacques Duclos on the street. ...

A long article published a few days ago by the bourgeois newspaper *Le Monde* and written by the prominent commentator Maurice Duverges, who does not conceal his hostility to Communism, is of definite interest in this respect. The article, which reflects the views of those bourgeois circles which prefer to combat Communism, not with the aid of American terrorist methods but with more skillful devices, puts the question point

blank: Do not the arrest of Jacques Duclos and other current repressions lead to strengthening Communism in France and not to weakening it? ...

The *Le Monde* commentator emphasizes: "The arrest of Jacques Duclos in itself represents a mistake even if you look at it exclusively from the viewpoint of political reality. Using the language of Machiavelli, it (the arrest) could have been justified only if it had been the first act of an anti-Communist action of the broadest scale, the logical end of which would be the dissolution of the Party. Consciously or not, the government has poked its finger between the teeth of the gears, from which it cannot be withdrawn without damage unless it goes the whole way. But if it goes 'the whole way' the damage may turn out to be still greater."

These words of Duverges are clearly tinged with alarm and fear of the growing rebuff which the working masses are dealing fascist-police provocations by the ruling circles. After all, the same Duverges announces his solidarity with the government which takes reprisals against "banned" demonstrations. He states with obvious malice that he considers the display of tolerance toward these demonstrations "scandalous." But, despite all this, he calls on the government not to play with fire and not to commit actions which, in his opinion, may turn out to be irremediable. Duverges recalls that 5,000,000 electors in France vote for the Communists. He stresses that, although these people are not Communists, they see in the Communist Party their bulwark, the defender of their interests. ...

The dissensions in the camp of French reaction which are expressed in the squabbles in the Parisian bourgeois press, show once again that the courageous rebuff by the popular masses to fascism is yielding results. The alarm and dissension in the bourgeois camp will inevitably grow as the popular masses expand their struggle for salvation of their democratic liberties, for peace and the vital national interests of France.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada

U.S. IMPERIALISTS TURN CANADIAN ISLANDS INTO STRATEGIC BASE. (By S. Shcherbatykh. Krasny flot, June 12, p. 4. 2000 words. Condensed text:) At the beginning of this year U.S. President Truman, not for the first time in the past few months, sent Congress a message insisting on the immediate reconstruction of the waterways in the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

What is the explanation of the fact that the U.S. government, which for several decades shelved this project, is now displaying such anxiety regarding the Canadian lakes? Truman candidly admits that the reconstruction of the waterway is called for by military considerations.

The five lakes, Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie and Ontario, known as the Great Lakes, form a complete inland fresh-water sea connected to the Atlantic Ocean by the St. Lawrence River and artificial waterways. The distance from the western shore of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean is more than 3000 kilometers.

The Great Lakes play a great role in the economies of the U.S.A. and Canada. Almost half of the entire industry of the United States and Canada is located in the immediate vicinity of these lakes and the St. Lawrence River. The "fresh-water sea" is an indispensable waterway for Canada not only for internal transportation but for foreign trade also.

Lake Superior is farthest west from the Atlantic Ocean. Grain obtained from the Prairie Provinces of Canada is loaded in the ports of Lake Superior. It is then sent to the deepwater ports of Montreal and Quebec where it is transshipped to ocean-going vessels and sent to Europe.

After repeated alterations of the interlake canals and locks, sufficiently large lake barges can now pass from Lake Superior to Lake Ontario, but these vessels do not go as far as Montreal. At the same time the insufficiently deep canals do not allow ocean-going vessels to travel up from Montreal to the Great Lakes. For a distance of 190 kilometers between Montreal and Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River has numerous rapids which are a hindrance to shipping. Short canals of a depth of 4.25 meters have been constructed around these rapids, which makes it

possible only for small vessels to travel from the Great Lakes to Montreal.

Consequently, the whole journey from Duluth on the western shore of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean is divided into three parts, along which travel vessels of various sizes. Whereas the movement of freight along the Sault Sainte Marie Canal and the Detroit River reaches an average of about 120,000,000 tons per year and a little less along the Welland Canal, freight traffic is limited to a total of 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons a year along the St. Lawrence River from Kingston to Montreal.

For many years the Canadian government has been negotiating with the U.S. government on widening and deepening the channel of the St. Lawrence River and on reconstructing the Welland and Sault Sainte Marie Canals in order to make the entire waterway from the western shore of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean accessible to ocean-going vessels. There have also been negotiations on constructing power stations on the St. Lawrence River. However, as a result of a fierce competitive struggle between various U.S. monopoly groups, this question was not settled until recently.

According to calculations by Canadian specialists, the cost of the work on the St. Lawrence River is not great. It amounts to \$800,000,000 to \$850,000,000 or approximately \$100,000,000 per year. This sum is fully within Canada's power.

The United States, however, bound Canada by a treaty in 1907 regarding the frontier rivers. According to the treaty, Canada does not have the right to carry on work on the frontier rivers without agreement by the U.S. government.

Aside from the fact that there is an acute need for Canada to develop the shipping artery, the country is experiencing a severe lack of electric power. For several years in Ontario, Canada's most industrially developed province, industrial operations have been cut off regularly from the electric power grids and electricity has been cut off in apartments in many towns of the province.

When the Canadian government finally succeeded in obtaining the U.S. government's consent for the joint construction of a canal and power stations, the U.S. Senate rejected this agreement. In 1941 Canada and the U.S.A. signed a new agreement, but this was also not ratified by the American Senate.

Various prominent economic groups in the U.S.A. have banded together, are blocking these plans and are preventing the American Senate's ratification of the agreement signed by the Canadian and American governments. This coalition includes large American railroad companies—the owners of the port of New York—who fear a reduction in the movement of traffic through New York, shipping companies whose vessels sail along the Atlantic coast, as well as the American electric power industry and the coal kings, for whom the competition of the newly constructed hydroelectric stations on the St. Lawrence River would be highly undesirable.

In connection with the active preparations for war, United States ruling circles and the American military have of late radically changed their attitudes toward the development project for the St. Lawrence River and the construction of power stations. They are, of course, least of all interested in satisfying the needs of the Canadian population for electric power or in ensuring a cheap transport route for farmers in the western Canadian provinces.

The project has assumed military significance for them. In 1951 the U.S.A. began constructing a very large air base on the Canadian island of Anticosti at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. An American air base has been built near the locks of the Sault Sainte Marie Canal. The American ruling circles are calculating on the fact that deepening and widening the St. Lawrence River channel will ensure the possibility of constructing large ships at the shipyards in the lake ports. Moreover, these ports will be converted into well-concealed navy rear bases more than 2000 kilometers from the ocean, while the construction of electric power stations will ensure power for war plants. The big iron and steel monopolies are also exerting strong pressure on the U.S. government. The fact is that the American steel industry is faced with the exhaustion of the large iron ore deposit at Mesabi in the Lake Superior area. On the other hand, the largest deposits of iron ore on the American continent have been discovered in recent years in Canada. The most important of them are in Labrador, 580 kilometers north of the St. Lawrence River. ...

The increase in ore mining in Labrador, however, will depend

mainly on whether or not the reconstruction project for the St. Lawrence River and the network of canals connecting the lakes will be carried out so that large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated.

Thus, powerful representatives of the American steel industry are now interested in implementing the development project for the St. Lawrence River and in establishing direct and cheaper water communication for the delivery of ore from Labrador and Venezuela to Cleveland and Chicago. It is they and the American Defense Department which have urged the State and Treasury Departments to study this question. In 1951 Secretary of State Acheson and Secretary of Commerce Sawyer spoke at a meeting of the House of Representatives' Committee on Public Works, and called for approval of the reconstruction project for the St. Lawrence River. They declared that the implementation of the project would permit the delivery of iron ore at an increased rate from Labrador to American war plants in Pittsburgh, Chicago and other U.S. cities. ...

Progressive circles in Canada are demanding that their government reject American tutelage and start construction of the deep-water artery and hydroelectric stations on its own in the interests of the Canadian national economy. They declare that if the Canadian government is in a position to spend more than \$2,000,000,000 each year on the new war being prepared by the U.S. imperialists, then it can painlessly devote \$800,000,000 over a period of eight years to peaceful construction. They declare that in present conditions of mass unemployment in Canada, the construction of the waterway would guarantee work for tens of thousands of unemployed Canadians during the eight years. ...

Tim Buck, General Secretary of the Canadian Progressive Labor Party, put the question of developing natural resources directly to the Canadian government in his article "We Are Protecting Canada," published in the Canadian press in October, 1951. He declared:

"Canada needs control over the immense potential water resources now being expended uselessly and annually destroying large resources throughout the country. Canada needs afforestation along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, irrigation and electrification of a considerable part of the Prairie Provinces, utilization of the considerably increased water resources in other localities, utilization of its abundant coal and oil supplies and extension of the area sown to industrial crops. The whole of Canada would benefit from the construction of an all-Canadian waterway linking the Maritime Provinces with central and western Canada." ...

Puerto Rico

On Themes of Life Abroad: 'CONSTITUTION' GAME. (By M. Sturua. *Izvestia*, June 17, p. 4. Complete text:) Not so long ago in the American colony of Puerto Rico, Washington held a "referendum" on the Constitution it had concocted for the Puerto Rican population. Despite colonial lawlessness, force, bribery and swindling, the expected "popular triumph" was not attained. More than half the electorate boycotted the "Constitution," knowing that with its help American ruling circles are only trying to consolidate the colonial status of Puerto Rico.

Ignoring the failure of the "Constitution" game, President Truman sent the ill-starred Constitution to Congress for ratification. In the accompanying letter, the President said that the Constitution allegedly was approved "by the overwhelming majority of the people who participated in the referendum," affirmed that it contains many provisions similar to articles of the U.S. Constitution and that by giving constitutional rights to the people of Puerto Rico "the U.S.A. has again demonstrated its support of the principle of self-determination and its devotion to the ideals of freedom and democracy."

Of course, the reader knows the real value of the constitutional rights of the American people. But even these pitiful ruins of American democracy seemed too "democratic" to Congress. The House of Representatives in the U.S. Congress, approving the Constitution for Puerto Rico, excluded the section on "the rights of man" because, in the opinion of Congressmen from the Southern states, this section had a "communist tint." This section enumerates all those things customarily included in any bourgeois constitution, particularly in the U.S. Constitution, of which the Puerto Rican Constitution is actually a copy.

It has long been known that the American legislators tirelessly praise "the ideals of freedom and democracy" to the sky in words, but in practice they crudely and unceremoniously trample upon the most elementary rights of peoples.

United States

Answers to Readers' Questions: ON FACTS OF U.S. FLIERS' REFUSAL TO FLY. (By I. Turanov. Literaturnaya gazeta, June 12, p. 4. 2700 words. Summary:) Literaturnaya gazeta published a letter today from reader R. Bereznyak which states: "Some time ago there appeared a newspaper report that airmen in the United States are refusing to fly. What was the reason for this special kind of 'strike'?"

Strange things are happening in the U.S. Air Force. In addition to direct disobedience to orders, a number of fliers categorically refuse to fly. It is natural that such a "strike" attracted the attention not only of the U.S. Air Force Command and that this violation of military discipline in the U.S. Armed Forces could not be concealed.

The strike began when several officers stationed at Randolph Field in Texas asked to be grounded, and six lieutenants refused to fly any more and declared a "staydown strike."

The first report was followed by others which stated that six officers at Mather Field, in California, nine at Truax Air Base in Wisconsin and one at Kessler Air Base in Missouri had declared a "staydown strike."

It turned out that the 22 officers who "struck" constituted only a small part of the Air Force personnel refusing to fly for various reasons. Newsweek reported that "over 269 officers have asked to be grounded," and, according to this magazine's calculations, an average of eight officers per month in the first half of 1951 asked to be grounded for such reasons as "fear of flying" or "lack of incentive." The magazine further reported that in August, 1951, this monthly figure reached 15, increased to 44 in November, 1951, and reached 48 in 1952.

The affair was accentuated by the fact that the majority of these fliers had had combat experience in the last war. They are not newcomers recently called up for military service who turned coward in the face of the risk of dangerous flying. The newspapers stress particularly that the overwhelming majority are veterans of the second world war with many years of service behind them and with decorations and medals for participation in combat operations.

Why is it that fliers tested in the fire of war against Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan now refuse to fly? The fact is that all these fliers were recalled to active duty from the reserves after the Korean war began.

The true reasons for the American airmen's refusal to fly are the unpopularity of the unjust Korean war and an unwillingness to risk their lives for the aims of this aggressive adventure, aims which are alien to these fliers. The U.S. Air Force Command was obliged to admit this directly in its message to the fliers, stating that they must not refuse to fly and that the investigation conducted showed they were not really afraid to fly but did not want to fight in Korea. At first some of the "strikers" were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, but the "strike" assumed such wide proportions that the Pentagon generals, in their attempts to hush the matter up as quickly as possible, were obliged to give way. Instead, the "strikers" were asked to resign.

After all, it was no longer a question of another ten "rebel" fliers; a large number of people would have to be tried. This would, of course, lead to a huge scandal exposing with greater force to the American people the true implications of the Korean events. In order to distract public opinion from the real causes of the "strike," the well-tested apparatus of bourgeois fakery—Congress—was set in motion.

Gen. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, was called to "account" and "calmed" the Senators in every way possible, helping them to diffuse as much demagogic fog as possible and to foment war hysteria in regard to the fliers' "strike." However, Gen. Vandenberg's explanations in essence confirmed the fact that the real cause of the "strike" is the stubborn unwillingness of many Air Force officers to take part in the Korean war. Vandenberg readily admitted that they flew and received money for flying without objections until combat teams

were formed and it appeared that they would be sent to Korea.

It turns out that not only veterans of the recent war, but also American youth, are not attracted to a career as a Trumanite air pirate, a murderer of peaceful women and children. According to the New York Herald Tribune, Gen. Vandenberg stated in the Senate committee that "it is becoming increasingly difficult to attract young officers to a military flying career." The New York Times reported further: "The cases of 'rebellions' are only the most vivid confirmation of facts borne out by available statistical data; they indicate that the craving to fly, previously the cherished dream of a greater part of American youth, is declining alarmingly."

Since the average Yankee does not wish to die voluntarily for the American monopoly interests, which are alien to him, the Pentagon decided to take urgent steps. Gen. Vandenberg proposed that a "craving" to serve in the Air Force be aroused among American youth with aid of dollars, i.e., simply increase the salaries for flying. But even this device, a universal remedy from the businessman's viewpoint, could not eliminate the "morale crisis," which is causing considerable alarm among the warmongers.

There are numerous statistics attesting to low morale, not only in the U.S. Air Force but also in other branches of service. According to the Chicago Tribune, "the study of soldiers' behavior in battle leads one to the conclusion that 85 out of every 100 are consciously or unconsciously cowards who hide behind the backs of the other 15 during an attack."

The warmongers fully understand the danger to their plans for attaining world domination in the "crisis in the morale" of Americans, manifested in the fliers' "strike." The New York Herald Tribune, having in mind the American aggressors' failure in Korea, grieves that "recent events are a sobering reminder that despite all the 'wonder devices of warfare' ever invented, despite 'mechanical firing power' and the weapons which any state can manufacture, war must always be waged by the people. The might of any military system, its ability to influence events, to avert an attack or to attain victory, lies chiefly in its ability to select a sufficient number of aggressive individuals (our underlining—I. T.) ready to take the terrible risk, death or maiming connected with combat operations."

The eloquent statements in the reactionary press, which we have quoted, show that U.S. ruling circles intend in the future to train American soldiers and officers for bloody "exploits" for the sake of the mad designs of the Wall Street dealers in death. But no matter how various "experts" attempt to close the "morale breaches" in the minds of average Americans, it is becoming increasingly difficult to do this. The fliers' "strike" is vivid proof of the fact that ordinary people in America do not believe in the "defensive" aims of Washington's military adventures and are trying in every possible way to evade taking part in them.

International Review: ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN THE U.S.A. (By M. Marinin. Pravda, June 15, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) ... As usual, the election campaign is accompanied by a terrific uproar, jabbering and every kind of base trickery which professional politicians use. However, these customary accompaniments of American election campaigns cannot conceal some essential peculiarities which mark the election this year. And above all, they cannot hide the deep anxiety in the country over the sharp aggravation of economic difficulties and over the dark prospects held forth to the American people in the aggressive course of the ruling circles' foreign policy. ...

Against this background the maneuvers to which influential circles of both bourgeois parties resort in the course of the election campaign are becoming clearer. Prof. Ellis wrote in the February issue of the magazine Current History: "Lately the United States has been faced with a strange spectacle. Influential groups in both large political parties are seriously considering the question of nominating one and the same person as a Presidential candidate. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower is the one mentioned."

The results of "considering" this problem are generally known. The general declared himself a "Republican" and now figures as one of the main Republican Party candidates for the Presidency.

How can one explain the phenomenon, when Eisenhower, one of the prominent representatives and energetic executors of the

Democratic government's political course, goes over to the Democrats' "competitors?" The explanation of this, apparently, is a deal between the leaders of the Democrats and certain influential circles in the Republican Party, a deal of like-minded men trying to maintain complete continuity of the present aggressive course under a new President.

Naturally such a deal would not have taken place if Truman and the Democratic Party had any sure chances for an election victory. But the fact of the matter is that their chances are weak since the disastrous policy of the present government is well known to the broad strata of the electorate. The deep crisis in both Truman's foreign and domestic policies agitates against him and his party. Under these conditions someone must have thought it would be more profitable to bet on the Republicans since this party has not been in power for 20 years. "The time has come" said Harriman, one of the Democratic Party leaders, "when the Democrats must sacrifice their interests and elect the candidate best able to continue Truman's course."...

The presence of a definite deal on the Eisenhower candidacy determines the disposition of forces and, to a significant degree, the conduct of the election campaign. There is no dearth of petty squabbling among both parties, but this insipid and demagogic duel is being enacted, not so much between the Democrats and Republicans as between the two aspirants to the Presidential post from the Republican Party—Eisenhower and Taft. It is necessary to keep in mind that Taft also has influential support behind him and skillfully uses the sudden "transformation" of his competitor as proof of the latter's insincerity, as evidence of a "plot" by the Democrats against the Republicans. ...

And the reactionary trade union hierarchy, which is also waiting for clarification of the chances of various candidates, has been drawn into the game. Thus, after a conversation with Truman held at the end of May, President of the A.F.L. Green, made the following characteristic statement: The general picture of the Presidential election campaign is "so unclear" that the trade unions cannot right now declare their support for any one of the aspirants.

The U.S. Progressive Party, whose national convention will be held in Chicago in the first days of July, is also energetically preparing for the elections. In its announcement "to all Americans who desire the establishment of peace," the Progressive Party makes the accusation that the Democratic and Republican Parties "are controlled by big capital," that they are leading America to war, are fanning the reckless armaments race, have led the country into great economic difficulties, are spreading terror and violence and are suppressing the remnants of democratic freedoms. "Today," the announcement says, "millions of the electorate turn in disgust away from both parties. They want a chance to vote for peace in 1952."

Venezuela

NOTE OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT ON TERMINATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT OF VENEZUELA. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 14, p. 2. Complete text:) On June 7, 1952, the Venezuelan police, without grounds, arrested at a city airport in Caracas N. P. Yakushev, a newly arrived employee of the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Venezuela, and his wife. Despite protests against these illegal actions by L. V. Krylov, U.S.S.R. Acting Chargé d'Affaires in Venezuela, they were deported from Venezuela the next day. Moreover, hooligan acts were committed by Venezuelan police authorities against L. V. Krylov.

In connection with this Comrade Gusev, U.S.S.R. Deputy Min-

ister of Foreign Affairs, delivered the following note to Mr. Carrasquero, Venezuela Chargé d'Affaires in the U.S.S.R.:

"The Soviet Government considers it necessary to state the following to the government of Venezuela.

"N. P. Yakushev, an employee of the Soviet Embassy, and his wife who arrived in Venezuela on June 7, were arrested, without any grounds, on the airfield by Venezuelan police authorities who, moreover, did not take into account the fact that N. P. Yakushev and A. G. Yakusheva had entry visas issued by the Venezuelan Embassy in Mexico. Despite the protests by U.S.S.R. Acting Chargé d'Affaires L. V. Krylov against the highhanded action committed against the Yakushev's, N. P. Yakushev and his wife were deported from Venezuela next day and hooligan acts were committed by the Venezuelan police authorities in regard to the Chargé d'Affaires, L. V. Krylov.

"On June 8 the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs voiced a protest to the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela in Moscow, Mr. Carrasquero, against the above-mentioned criminal actions by the Venezuelan police and demanded that an investigation be held and that those to blame be brought to justice.

"Instead of satisfying these legitimate demands, Mr. Carrasquero, Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow, made a statement June 1 on this question to F. T. Gusev, U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which the real character of the provocation actions by the Venezuelan authorities in Caracas is distorted and an attempt is made to place responsibility for the incident which occurred in Caracas on L. V. Krylov, U.S.S.R. Chargé d'Affaires, and M. S. Alyabyev, the embassy attaché who accompanied him.

"The Soviet government vigorously rejects this attempt as being void of any foundation.

"In view of the fact that the government of Venezuela, obviously acting at the behest of its North American bosses, left the criminal actions by the Venezuelan police in regard to the Soviet Embassy unpunished and violated the elementary, commonly accepted norms of international law—which fact attests to the absence in Venezuela of normal conditions for diplomatic activity—the Soviet government recalls the U.S.S.R. Chargé d'Affaires and the Soviet Embassy staff in Venezuela and terminates relations with the government of Venezuela.

"At the same time the Soviet government declares the impossibility of the further sojourn in Moscow of the Venezuelan Embassy and expects the personnel of the embassy to leave the Soviet Union immediately."

Science

POSTHUMOUS AWARD TO K. E. TSIOLKOVSKY BY FRENCH SOCIETY OF ASTRONAUTICS. (Pravda, June 14, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) Paris (Tass)—The presentation to representatives of the Soviet Embassy in France of a medal posthumously awarded by the French Society of Astronautics to the great Russian scientist and inventor K. E. Tsiolkovsky took place June 12 at a meeting of the council of this society.

The President of the French Society of Astronautics, who presented the medal, noted the outstanding services of K. E. Tsiolkovsky in developing the world science of astronautics and interplanetary communications.

Dr. Senger, President of the International Astronautics Federation, and French scientists were also present at the meeting of the council.

The medal will be sent to the Tsiolkovsky Museum in the city of Kaluga.

Marxism-Leninism

GREAT PROGRAM FOR STRUGGLE AND VICTORY.—On Tenth Anniversary of J. V. Stalin's Book 'On the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union.' (Pravda, June 11, pp. 2-3. 3900 words. Excerpts:) Comrade J. V. Stalin's book "On the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union" occupies a prominent place in the ideological treasury of Marxism-Leninism. Supreme Commander J. V. Stalin's reports, speeches and directives during the whole of the patriotic war, which make up this book, are classic models of creative Marxism, of the great program of the Soviet people's struggle and victories. Stalin's works demonstrate the inseparable unity of revolutionary theory and practice, and the power of scientific prediction; they show the Communist Party's role as the inspiring and organizing force in winning victory over the enemy. ...

J. V. Stalin's book "On the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union" shows the Soviet state's foreign policy in action. Thanks to this policy, the Hitlerite strategists' calculations of forming a general coalition against the U.S.S.R. and isolating it failed completely. It was not the Soviet Union but the fascist aggressors who proved to be isolated in the international arena. ...

No other country and no other army could have endured the vicious onslaught of the brutalized fascist bands and their allies. Our Soviet state and our Soviet Army showed themselves capable not only of withstanding the onslaught, but of beating it back.

As a result of the Soviet Army's outstanding victories, it had already become clear in 1944 that the Soviet Army was able to rout Hitlerite Germany and liberate France by its own efforts, without the aid of allies. This circumstance compelled the U.S. and British ruling circles to proceed to open a second front. ...

Comrade Stalin's book has defined with concise clarity the tasks of the Soviet Union's postwar foreign policy: to cooperate in restoring the national states of people who had fallen under the German yoke; to grant them the right to decide the question of their state system themselves; to punish war criminals; to establish an order in Europe which would completely exclude the possibility of fresh aggression by Germany; to set up lasting economic, political and cultural collaboration among the peoples of Europe, based on mutual trust and mutual aid, in order to restore the economy and culture destroyed by the Hitlerites.

The Soviet Union is carrying out this, Stalin's, program of peace and cooperation among peoples, with all determination and consistency. ...

Communist Party

(Editorial)—**AGAINST FORMAL ATTITUDE TOWARD CRITICISM.** (Pravda, June 14, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) At the end of last year Pravda published a dispatch on the formal attitude of the Tambov Province Party Committee offices to letters from Communists. The dispatch stated in particular that letters on the unsatisfactory state of affairs of Party work in Bondari District were held by the province committee without action and were then committed to the files.

Some time later the Tambov Province committee reported to the editors that it had taken measures to eliminate defects in investigating letters and complaints to the province committee and also to city and district Party committees.

It would seem that the criticism had been effective and the situation would be fundamentally improved; but recently the editors received a letter. Its writer, Comrade Tipikin, a Party member, is a teacher in the seven-year school in Kersh village, Bondari District, Tambov Province.

He writes: "I read the Pravda dispatch on our province committee's formal attitude to letters from Communists and also the report on the measures they had taken to eliminate

this shortcoming. I am obliged to state that the province committee's decision was taken only pro forma. ..."

A Pravda correspondent who has checked on the spot the situation in Bondari District confirms the criticism of this letter writer.

What does this indicate?

It indicates first and foremost that the Tambov Province committee adopted a formal attitude to criticism and that the committee's acknowledgement of the criticism was not followed by concrete measures to eliminate defects. Otherwise it is impossible to explain the fact that Party work in Bondari District continues to be unsatisfactory, while reports to this effect which continue to reach the province committee remain unanswered and do not achieve their object. ...

Bolshevist criticism is principled and effective criticism, it demands not the mere stating or admission of shortcomings, it demands that the causes of these shortcomings be revealed and that the necessary measures to eliminate them be taken. Officials who admit the justice of criticism in words but in practice do not take measures to eliminate the undesirable phenomena are taking a wrong and defective course. They mislead public opinion and allow the criticized shortcomings to grow and spread. Mere verbal admission of the validity of criticism, an admission not backed by a struggle to eliminate shortcomings, is actually a way of suppressing criticism. To have a correct, Bolshevist attitude to criticism and not a formal, bureaucratic attitude means not only admitting shortcomings but also—and this is the main thing—eliminating them in practice and avoiding their recurrence. Singleness of word and deed, of decision and execution, is a distinctive feature of Bolshevist control. ...

Criticism achieves its aim and produces best results if the decision adopted on the basis of it—and any other decision—is backed by concrete deeds, by properly organized checkup to see that the decision is carried out. The results of deviation from this principle are evident in the following case:

At a conference of officials of the Karelo-Finnish Communist Party Central Committee serious criticism was made of defects in the work of the department of Party, trade union and Young Communist agencies, but the criticism was not given the regard it demanded, and the conference did not change the situation. Only after press publication of a dispatch on these and other shortcomings did the Karelo-Finnish Communist Party Central Committee adopt a decision framing measures for improving the work of its offices. However, the decision was not backed by organizational work. As is clear from a letter Pravda recently received from Comrade Razov, Petrozavodsk Party Committee Secretary, there has been no noticeable improvement in the Central Committee's work methods. It continues to take insufficient interest in the functioning of the city and district committees, fails to give them the necessary help, confines itself to collecting various information. ...

It is the task of local Party organizations to work in every way to develop criticism and self-criticism, to educate our members and all Soviet people, in the spirit of strict observation of the state's interests in the spirit of intolerance of shortcomings, intolerance of all that is old and backward, all that impedes our progress.

Party Life: SUPPRESSORS OF CRITICISM REMAIN UNPUNISHED. (By Staff Correspondent for Khabarovsk Territory G. Ostapenko. Pravda, June 16, p. 2. 1700 words. Condensed text:) Khabarovsk—The Ministry of Communications' Khabarovsk Territory Administration is ineffective in directing its institutions and enterprises and in controlling their operation. It is isolated from the post offices and communications agencies. ...

Quite recently the administration took action against a senior communications inspector, Engineer Comrade Seliverstov. The incident is worth recounting in detail.

Comrade Seliverstov, an honest non-Party Soviet employee, wrote letters to the Ministry of Communications and to the Communist Party territory committee, telling how administration director Kogan and his deputies, Gurevich and Turovsky, are implanting in the administration and its enterprises a

commercial spirit, collusion, toadying, divided responsibility and deceit. However strange it may seem, the letters were forwarded to the very persons Seliverstov was exposing. Naturally the guilty persons tried to make Seliverstov seem a liar and slanderer and then attempted to punish him.

To start with, they decided to send this senior inspector of communications to Komsomolsk-on-Amur and to demote him, but this proved to be against the law. He was then transferred to duty as director of a repair shop for the radio broadcasting system. Thus, through the efforts of the communications administration officials, the conscientious Comrade Seliverstov, who had frequently received citations of merit, found himself in the ranks of "disorganizers" and "trouble makers."

The suppressors and mufflers of criticism created a situation in which many honest employees were obliged to resign from the administration "at their own wish." Engineers Comrades Fomin, Stepanov and Borovsky, office employee Comrade Dus and others were dismissed from the administration at various times.

Why do these suppressors and mufflers of criticism have such a free hand in the communications administration? This is why. Having convinced themselves that it was useless to appeal to the primary Party unit, as its secretary was controlled by the administration officials, administration workers began to complain to the Communist Party territory committee. However, strange as it may seem, territory committee officials sided with the suppressors of criticism. When the territory committee transport department received scores of letters exposing Kogan & Co., it took no measures, but sent them on to the administration's Party unit. Shestakov, the Party unit secretary, influenced by Kogan, checked superficially on the complaints and wrote denials to the territory committee.

Finally, on the Communists' insistence, the territory Party committee checked on the reports through its own staff. As a result, the overwhelming majority of the reported facts were confirmed. However, this did not impress Comrade Zakharov, assistant head of the territory Party committee's transport section. Instead of taking the necessary measures, he began to smooth over matters, to hold "reconciliatory" conferences of the plaintiffs and defendants. ...

The facts cited testify that certain territory Party officials do not fight resolutely to expand Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism.

Party Life: CRITICALLY EVALUATE RESULTS OF WORK. (By Special Correspondent S. Selyuk. Pravda, June 17, p. 2. 1600 words. Summary:) Simferopol—A year ago the Party Central Committee called the attention of the Crimea Province Party Committee to major shortcomings in the latter's guidance of Party organizations and of economic and cultural work.

Officials of Crimea Province often recall these charges in their pronouncements and stress quite rightly that the criticism played an important role in the life of the Party organization. But, whereas they formerly spoke of the matter in terms of tasks to be solved, now they speak of it as settled or virtually settled.

Is this really the case? The province secretaries point to the experience of preparing for and discussing the report of the Balaklava District Party Committee as a typical good example. If one studies the matter carefully, however, and especially if one gains an objective acquaintance with the history of this matter, this "typical good example" tells a different story.

The province committee decided to discuss the report of the Balaklava District Party Committee early in 1951 and sent a special brigade to prepare for it. The brigade's check showed convincingly that personnel work had been neglected and that Party work in the district was generally unsatisfactory. The brigade's draft resolution pointed out that the district Party and executive committees deal superficially with major problems of handling newcomers to the collective farms [new settlers] and took a tolerant attitude toward violations of the Collective Farm Statutes.

But the province committee did not discuss the report of the Balaklava District committee or the conclusions of its brigade,

nor did it take steps to remedy the shortcomings and errors in the district work. Why? The province committee gives a very vague answer to this question: "At first we postponed, then we decided not to take it up."

Meantime, the situation in the district did not improve. In the middle of 1951 the province committee was advised of the need to determine why agriculture was lagging in a number of districts, including Balaklava District. Strange as it may seem, the committee continued to delay even after this. Only at the beginning of 1952 did the province committee bureau send out another brigade and discuss the report of the Balaklava District Party Committee. Even greater errors and shortcomings were discovered at that time, and the province committee bureau was forced to admit the need for improving its guidance of the district committee.

Delay in adopting measures for eliminating shortcomings in the work of the district committees and of certain officials can be seen from other examples of the work of the Crimea Province Party Committee's bureau and departments. They ordinarily deal with the various district committees only when breakdowns occur in their work. This was the case with the Chernomorskoye, Oktyabrskoye, Alushta and Zuya District Party Committees.

Discussion and adoption of resolutions are only the beginning of the matter. Once it has revealed errors and shortcomings, the Party committee must see that they are corrected. Unfortunately organization of and check on fulfillment of the resolutions adopted remain weak spots in the work of the Crimea Province Party Committee's bureau and departments.

Concerned largely with current economic problems and pushing aside Party organizational and political questions the province committee bureau does not realize that it is becoming more and more involved in these economic matters. It disregards problems which only the province committee can handle, so that it is continually faced with unpleasant situations.

One such recent unpleasant situation was the rapid deterioration of the fishing industry's work. It was stated at the province committee's February plenary session that everything was in order in the fishing industry: the speakers were still basking in the rays of the successes of the previous year. Meanwhile the work of the fishing industry was already declining. It fulfilled only 11.7% of the year's plan in the first quarter and did not cope with the plan in later months. The province committee's attention was especially called to the situation in May.

The province committee bureau began to investigate. Comrade Turbaba, director of the province committee's special fishing industry department, and Comrade Lugova, province committee secretary in charge of this branch of industry, were unable to explain the situation. It later developed that the district and city committees in the fishing regions had relaxed their demands on managerial personnel and had slackened mass political work.

The fact that the province committee sometimes takes a condescending attitude toward some officials and does not give enough support to criticism from below also prevents prompt remedying of errors.

The Crimea Province committee and the Party organizations have done much in mobilizing the working people to fulfill the plans for restoring and further developing the province's industry, agriculture, resorts and cities. But growing internal opportunities and the tremendous support given by the state to the Crimea would permit a considerable increase in the province's economic development and rapid recovery by the lagging sectors if the province Party committee were more exacting of personnel, supported and developed criticism and self-criticism and were more resolute in dealing with officials who err or are carried away by past successes.

Party Life: IMPROVE PARTY POLITICAL WORK IN COUNTRYSIDE—Conference of Party District Committee and Region Committee Secretaries of the Ukraine. (Pravda, June 16, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Kiev—The Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee has held a re-

public conference of rural district committees and region committee secretaries.

Comrade L. G. Melnikov, Secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, reported on improvement in Party organizations' work on fulfillment of the obligations undertaken by Ukraine collective farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms in 1952 in letters to Comrade Stalin.

In spite of the late spring, the speaker said, the republic's collective farms, M.T.S. and state farms have now carried out spring sowing more quickly and on a higher agrotechnical level than last year. A large harvest is expected everywhere. The task is to organize careful care of crops, to prepare in time for harvesting and storing, to carry out with honor the great and responsible pledge which the Ukraine agricultural workers gave to Comrade Stalin.

The report and the remarks of those who spoke in the conference paid much attention to problems of further improving the district committees' work and raising the standard of farm guidance. Shortcomings in selecting, placing and training collective managerial personnel were pointed out. Very few farming specialists have been promoted to collective farm chairmen in the republic. The necessity of seeing to it that in the next two or three years all collective farm chairmen have secondary or higher agricultural training was noted. It is also necessary to help the best practical workers in collective farm work to receive specialized secondary education in the next few years.

Individual district Party committees were severely criticized for frequently changing collective farm chairmen, M.T.S. officials and agricultural agency officials. In the past year 27% of the heads of district departments in the republic were replaced. ...

Comrade Marov, Secretary of the Novo-Bug District Committee, Nikolayev Province, spoke of the experience in differentiated direction of the collective farms. The district committee gave particular attention to backward collective farms. These collective farms were strengthened with experienced personnel. Thirty Communists well acquainted with agriculture were sent to these farms from the district center.

The district committee has sent groups of Party and Soviet officials, farming specialists and economists to the lagging collective farms for long periods. They have studied on the spot the causes of bad work at various farms and together with the collective farmers drew up detailed measures for improving every branch of agricultural work. Subsequently these measures were examined and approved in district organizations, and then strict check was established to see that they were carried out. The district committee has achieved great improvement in the work of the collective farm Party organizations. At the moment there are no lagging collective farms in the district. ...

Conference participants criticized some departments of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee and some province committees. In particular, the inadequacy of liaison between Central Committee departments and district committees was pointed out; and it was remarked that generalization and dissemination of experience in Party organizational and agitation and propaganda work was poor. ...

Many speakers at the conference noted the low level of ideological work in the countryside. Severe criticism was leveled at republic and province organizations which deal with motion picture facilities and the arts. The district committee secretaries spoke of the fact that in the districts, especially those far from Kiev, there was great lack of qualified lecturers. ...

On Party Themes: IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE UNIVERSITY. (By J. Grigonis, Secretary of the Vilnius State University Party Organization. Tiesa [Truth, daily organ of Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, Vilnius], June 12, p. 2. 1800 words. Condensed text:) ... Vilnius State University has changed beyond recognition. Under bourgeois rule it was a dying institution, attended by children of the exploiting classes. Today Vilnius University is a training ground for the Soviet specialists who build communism. In its seven departments are en-

rolled more than 2500 students—children of workers, collective farmers and the working intelligentsia. ...

On the basis of Comrade Stalin's teachings the university's Party organization is doing much to raise the ideological-political level of the professors and lecturers. Sixty-seven professors and lecturers are studying in the evening school of Marxism-Leninism; 170 others are widening their Marxist world outlook in a series of seminars. ... The professors and lecturers, participating actively in seminar work, have improved their lectures considerably, approaching problems in the light of Marxism-Leninism. Their lectures are enriched by references to the achievements of Soviet science, to the experience of socialist construction. ...

Since improvements were in the work of social science departments student interest in the all-conquering science of Marxism-Leninism has increased considerably. ...

The Party organization and the State University administration are waging a determined fight against all manifestations of bourgeois ideology, bourgeois nationalism and admiration of decadent bourgeois culture. There still are lecturers who approach certain problems in an objectivist manner and even base themselves on bourgeois concepts. ...

The struggle against bourgeois ideology cannot be divorced from the struggle against bourgeois nationalism and religious superstitions. The bourgeois nationalists and reactionary Catholic clergy are agents of Anglo-American imperialism. The Party organization did considerable work to expose the reactionary nature of the Catholic clergy. In the departments lectures were organized on scientific-atheistic themes and discussions were held of antireligious literature exposing the clergy's sell-out to the Anglo-American imperialists. The students are being thoroughly informed of the bestial nature of imperialism, the Anglo-American atrocities in Korea and the crimes against humanity in using bacteriological weapons and killing prisoners of war. ...

Our Party organization has not yet done everything possible to improve ideological work and has also made serious mistakes. ... There is still a lack of determination in fighting manifestations of bourgeois nationalism and the students receive insufficient education in Soviet patriotism, the friendship of peoples and hatred for the Anglo-American imperialists and their servants, the bourgeois nationalists. Antireligious propaganda is being conducted without a sufficiently unified plan, without satisfactory direction from the Party bureau. ...

Under the constant guidance of the Communist Party Central Committee's instructions and the decisions of the 11th plenary session of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the Vilnius State University Party organization will see to further improvement in ideological work and the education of students in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and boundless love for the party of Lenin and Stalin.

AGAINST FAULTY PRACTICES IN CHOOSING CADRES.

(By Staff Correspondent N. Titarenko. Pravda, June 15, p. 2.

1000 words. Summary:) Dneprodzerzhinsk—The files on several Communists show that they do not remain long in any one organization, that they bungle matters in one organization and are sent to another. Comrade Venzhega, Director of the Landscaping Construction Trust, does not even have an elementary education, but he has managed to hold executive posts. He has headed five organizations in Dneprodzerzhinsk in the past five years, has made mistakes everywhere and has taken advantage of his position. He has been dismissed from one job for this, only to be transferred to another no less responsible one. Party member Stepánov has managed to hold several positions in a short period, having gone from one job to another not of his own free will but because he was dismissed for abuse of office. He was dismissed as head of a creamery by a resolution of the Dneprodzerzhinsk City Party Committee bureau but the city committee soon forgot this and again recommended him for a job as a retailing expert. More or less the same thing happened in the case of Dmitriyev, former director of the city food combine.

The above instances show that the Dneprodzerzhinsk City Party Committee takes an incorrect stand on selecting man-

agerial personnel for business organizations. The trial of a group of crooks in business organizations late in 1951 is well remembered in Dneprodzerzhinsk. Shielded by Trade Director Pavlyukoits and Commercial Director Mints, embezzlers of socialist property feathered their nest in two of the city's stores. When they obtained scarce items they did not put them on sale but disposed of them through Rikhter, Kashper and other embezzlers.

The organizer of these criminal machinations was a certain Foka Anikeyev, a man with a dark past. The city committee bureau repeatedly recommended to Pavlyukoits and to Kuntser, former secretary of the retail network's Party organization, that Anikeyev be dismissed from the trade network, but they always shielded the crook, transferring him from one job to another.

Caught red-handed, Anikeyev and his confederates faced the court. But even before the trial it became known in the retailing administration that Anikeyev would not be severely punished. He was given a suspended sentence of three years' imprisonment. Nor was Mints, another member of the band, punished. This sharper waxed so brazen that he did not even appear in answer to summonses from the public prosecutor's office. Just before the crime was discovered, Pavlyukoits, Kamuz, former head of the personnel section, and Bekhter, chairman of the trade union committee, gave Mints a reference which stated that he "has wide practical merchandising experience, shows initiative, is energetic and is exacting of himself and his workers."

On orders of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade, Mints was removed as head of the retailing department of the food marketing administration, a post to which he had wangled a transfer after the trial. However, Comrade Skidanov, director of the province local merchandising organization, wrote out an order stating that Mints was being released "at his own request."

How could all this happen?

Everytime trade is mentioned, the officials of the city Party and executive committees talk about the need of proper selection of cadres, and fitting resolutions are adopted. However, nobody sees that these resolutions are carried out, so that the choosing of personnel continues to be in the hands of a small group guided by their personal friendships rather than by the interests of the state. The result is that many honest workers are crowded out by a handful of unscrupulous crooks. About 30 graduates of Soviet merchandizing schools and institutes work in the industrial goods and food retailing administrations, but only in secondary positions, while persons without any qualifications hold jobs as store managers and assistant managers.

The lack of principle shown in selecting personnel is causing great harm to Soviet trade. The "indispensable" officials upon whom Comrade Omelchenko, director of the city executive committee's trade department, relies have brought matters to the pass that amounts of goods consumers do not need have piled up in the city's warehouses and stores, at the same time that the working people are sometimes unable to obtain things they need constantly.

The penetration of dishonest individuals into the trade network has become possible because the Party organizations of a number of trade organizations have lost their Bolshevik vigilance and have neglected mass political work. The Party organization of the city executive committee's trade department and Comrade Solodovnikova, its secretary, do little to help the development of criticism and self-criticism among their co-workers, while the city Party and executive committees do everything they can to shield Comrade Omelchenko from criticism.

The newspaper Dzerzhinets has written a number of times about irregularities in the trade network, but the city executive committee "does not notice" the newspaper's articles, does not support criticism and in most cases dismisses the matter lightly. The city Party committee is aware of this, but it ignores the negligent attitude of the executive committee to warnings in the press.

(Obituary)—P. N. KARAVAYEV. (Pravda, June 11, p. 4. 300 words. Condensed text:) Peter Nikolayevich Karavayev,

an old member of the Central Party Archives of the Party Central Committee's Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, has passed away after a prolonged and severe illness.

P. N. Karavayev was born in the city of Kologriv, Kostroma Gubernia, in 1884. He joined the Bolshevik party in 1903 and thereafter devoted his entire life to selfless struggle for the triumph of the great cause of Lenin and Stalin.

During the years of Tsarism P. N. Karavayev engaged in underground work in Kostroma, Moscow, Voronezh and Ivanovo-Voznesensk and was several times arrested and exiled.

In 1917 and 1918 P. N. Karavayev was a member of the Irkutsk Gubernia Executive Committee and the Irkutsk Gubernia Party Committee, and during the years of foreign military intervention and Civil War he was in underground Party work in the Far East. After the liberation of the Far East from the American and Japanese occupiers Karavayev edited the territory Party newspaper Dalnevostochny put [Far East Path] from 1922 to 1924.

P. N. Karavayev was elected to the Party Central Control Commission at the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Party Congresses and a member of the Party Central Committee's Party Control Commission at the 17th Party Congress.

In his responsible positions in the Central Control Commission, the Moscow Party Control Commission and the Party Control Commission of the Party Central Committee P. N. Karavayev fought mercilessly against the Trotskyites, Bukharinists and other enemies of the Party and people.

Working as Assistant Director of the Central Party Archives since 1939, P. N. Karavayev was an active propagandist of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and wrote pamphlets and articles on Party history. ...

The memory of P. N. Karavayev will always live in our hearts.—[Signed by] A group of friends and associates.

(Obituary)—F. N. SAMOILOV. (Pravda, June 14, p. 4. Complete text:) Death has taken from our ranks Fyodor Nikitich Samoilov, one of the oldest Bolsheviks.

F. N. Samoilov, a textile worker, joined the Party in 1903. True to the banner of Lenin and Stalin, Samoilov engaged in extensive Party and trade union work in the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk, and was a member of the city committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party and of the first Soviet of Workers' Deputies. He took an active part in the 1905-1907 revolution.

In 1912 the working masses elected F. N. Samoilov a Deputy to the Fourth State Duma, and in 1914 he was arrested, together with all members of the Bolshevik fraction of the Duma, and exiled by the Tsarist government. Upon his return from exile Fyodor Nikitich was an active participant in the struggle for the triumph of the great October socialist revolution.

After the great October socialist revolution F. N. Samoilov devoted all his experience and knowledge to building the Soviet state. Working in the Party History Institute and the U.S.S.R. Museum of the Revolution, Samoilov devoted great effort and energy to compiling materials and documents on the history of the Bolshevik party and wrote a number of books on the struggle of the working class.

Even though severely ill, F. N. Samoilov engaged in extensive public work until the last.

The bright memory of the revolutionary fighter, Bolshevik, sensitive and responsive comrade and wonderful individual Fyodor Nikitich Samoilov will live forever in our hearts.—[Signed by] A group of friends and associates.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'CLOSELY HEED CRITICISM FROM BELOW.'* (Pravda, June 16, p. 2. Complete text:) Pravda published an editorial under this heading May 13.

The Bureau of the Yanaul District Party Committee, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, discussed this article and acknowledged that Pravda had perfectly correctly criticized the Yanaul District Party Committee for an unresponsive attitude to criticism from below. The bureau of the district Party committee considers that it erred in that, after Communists had warned it of

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 19, p. 19.

suppression of criticism by Director Comrade Agapov of the Amzin Plant and Comrade Palmin, the secretary of this plant's Party bureau, it did not investigate these warnings carefully and did not take measures to improve the situation at the plant. The district committee also considers Comrade Palmin's promotion to the post of district newspaper editor to be a gross error.

The resolution of the district Party committee's bureau severely reprimanded Comrade Palmin for unscrupulousness, suppression of criticism and illegal receipt of bonuses from the factory director. Palmin has been removed from the post of district newspaper editor. Severe Party penalties were imposed on the former plant director, Comrade Agapov.

It was decided to discuss the Pravda editorial at a district Party committee plenary session and at primary Party unit meetings.

The Nechayevka District Party Committee bureau, Penza Province, acknowledged that the Pravda editorial "Closely Heed Criticism From Below" quite correctly criticized the district Party committee for an inattentive attitude toward Communists' critical remarks and proposals expressed at the district Party conference. Practical measures were worked out for removing the shortcomings noted by Pravda.

The question of carrying out the district Party conference resolutions will be discussed at the current plenary session of Nechayevka District Party Committee.

Having discussed the editorial "Closely Heed Criticism From Below" and also the article "Strength of Criticism Is in Its Effectiveness,"* published in Pravda May 15, the Baku City Party Committee bureau considers correct Pravda's indication of shortcomings in the work of the Molotov Borough Party Committee of Baku and of the Baku City Party Committee of Azerbaidzhan.

The Molotov Borough Party Committee has been instructed to discuss the editorial and article at a meeting of the committee's bureau and at primary Party organizations' sessions and to act on all the critical remarks made by Communists at Party meetings, plenary sessions, *aktiv* meetings and conferences.

The bureau of the city Party committee has ordered the city's borough Party committees and city Party committee departments to intensify the follow-up on critical remarks and proposals by Communists and to ensure action on them.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'HEED VOICE OF THE PUBLIC.'† (Pravda, June 14, p. 2. Complete text:) The Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the article "Heed Voice of the Public," published in Pravda May 17. The resolution adopted points out that the facts stated in the article have been confirmed.

The Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee has taken note of reports by the Zaporozhye, Kirovograd and Poltava Province Party Committees that the article "Heed Voice of the Public" has been discussed by them and that measures have been taken to correct the errors mentioned in the article.

The Ukraine Republic Council of Ministers has been instructed to investigate the state of affairs in the Chief Hunting Administration. Comrade Doroshenko, Director, of the Agricultural Department of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, has been advised of the need for more care and attention in selecting personnel.

The province, city and district Party committees, ministries and agencies have been advised to pay greater heed to and to react immediately to warnings and criticism in the press and to take measures eliminating shortcomings revealed by the press.

State and Law

Work of the Soviets: FORMAL ATTITUDE TOWARD IMPORTANT TASK. (By Staff Correspondent V. Vukovich. Izvestia, June 11, p. 2. 500 words. Summary:) Lvov—Com-

rades Kolesnikov and Sayenchuk, Deputies to the Stalin Borough Soviet in Lvov and also members of the borough executive committee, were to meet with their constituents, the former to report on his work as a Deputy and the latter to report on the work of the executive committee. The meeting, held in the Red Corner in an apartment building on Chekhov Street, had hardly begun when Deputies Comrades Vovk, Vankovich and Zhmykhovskaya entered and asked permission to give reports. The voters were amazed, and voices were heard:

"We have never seen you before and cannot pass on your work!"

"The executive committee sent us here," was the answer.

Comrade Sayenchuk, the first to speak, described the work of the executive committee in detail, but said not a word about his own work as a Deputy. Comrade Kolesnikov's speech likewise failed to satisfy the voters. They heard the reports of Deputies Vovk, Vankovich and Zhmykhovskaya without any special interest, and indeed they could not have been expected to do otherwise because these speeches described work in other electoral districts.

The irresponsible attitude toward Deputies' reports is further evidenced by the fact that, though many rank-and-file Deputies have reported on the work of the executive committee and its departments, a vice-chairman and two members of the committee have never met their constituents.

The executive committee does not help the Deputies to prepare for meetings and considers it unnecessary to show interest in their reports to voters. Because the committee does not see that the Deputies meet as many of their constituents as possible, some meetings have to be postponed because of poor attendance.

The Stalin Borough Soviet Executive Committee has received the minutes of dozens of report meetings, but its officials have not bothered to analyze them or to carry out proposals made by the working people at these meetings.

Deputies' reports to their constituents are of great importance. At report meetings the working people point out shortcomings in the Soviet's work and recommend means of eliminating them. Such meetings help determine the degree to which Deputies are coping with the high responsibilities placed upon them. This fact is not appreciated by the Stalin Borough Soviet Executive Committee.

Work of the Soviets: PERSISTENTLY COMBAT OVERSTAFFING. (By Kazakh Republic Minister of Finance T. Tulebayev. Izvestia, June 14, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) Kazakh Soviet and Party organizations have achieved some successes in the struggle to improve and to cut the expenses of the administrative apparatus. In the past five years about 18,000 officials have been released from republic ministries and departments and sent into industry. Expenditure for administrative staff maintenance is 1% less this year than last.

However, it must be said that not all directors of the republic's Soviet and economic institutions and enterprises economize state funds. Kazakh finance agencies revealed that this year departments and organizations spent 5,500,000 rubles for maintenance of supernumerary personnel.

A particularly large number of excess personnel is allowed in enterprises and institutions of the Kazakh Republic's Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, Ministry of Trade and Ministry of Light Industry.

A decrease in superfluous supply organization groups would greatly economize funds spent on maintenance of the administrative apparatus.

The Chief Administration for Marketing Planned Supplies, with branches in 16 province cities of the republic, was created for supplying factories, plants and cooperative alliances with standard materials. However, alongside this central supply system, small supply bases continue to exist within the industrial ministries and cooperative organizations.

The executive committees of the local Soviets have an important part in combating excessive staffing in state institutions. They must be constantly interested in how the budget is carried out and must direct the finance agencies effectively. This is not always done. There must be further reduction of the administrative apparatus.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 20, p. 22.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 20, p. 24.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'KIEV PROVINCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PROVIDES POOR GUIDANCE TO LOCAL INDUSTRY.'* (Izvestia, June 11, p. 2. Complete text:) The article published under the above heading in Izvestia April 19 criticized the Kiev Province Executive Committee for shortcomings in guiding local industry.

The Kiev Province Soviet Executive Committee has acknowledged the criticism. A resolution has been adopted to expand the network of enterprises serving the broad masses of the working people and to improve the province local industry department's guidance of enterprises under its jurisdiction.

Nationalities

TRAINING GROUND FOR NATIONAL CADRES. (By Staff Correspondent A. Iushin. Izvestia, June 17, p. 3. 1000 words. Summary:) Nikolayevsk-on-Amur—There are now 1377 schools in Khabarovsk Territory (of which about 200 are national schools), four institutes, and eight teachers' colleges, including four colleges of the peoples of the North: Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Tigil, Anadyr and Nikolayevsk-on-Amur.

Many graduates of Nikolayevsk-on-Amur Teachers' College have become real educators and active community workers. Nikolayevsk-on-Amur Teachers' College now has more than 340 students. Children of the native inhabitants have full scholarships. The college has study rooms, a gymnasium and a library. The dormitory rooms are warm, clean and comfortable.

The students read a great deal, hold book discussions and participate in sports. The amateur theater groups perform in the city theater. In spring and autumn the students work in their own garden on the bank of the Amur.

However, there are still many shortcomings in the college's work. The number of students has greatly increased in recent years, but the college building has not changed. The dormitory, and study rooms and auditorium are crowded and classes are held in two shifts.

There are frequent difficulties in obtaining fuel, supplies for repairing the premises, and equipment. The Nizhne-Amur Province Executive Committee has given little attention to this and has not given the college the necessary help. There are shortages of visual aids, school supplies and reading matter.

These shortcomings seriously hamper the school's work.

Trade Unions

IN SECRETARIAT OF CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS.—On Holding Trade Union Meetings on Results of Central Council of Trade Unions' Eighth Plenary Session. (Trud, June 12, p. 1. Complete text:) The Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions has examined the question of holding trade union meetings on the results of the Central Council of Trade Unions' eighth plenary session. In a decision adopted, trade union central committees and councils are asked to hold trade union *aktiv* meetings in cities and districts, and workers and employees meetings at enterprises and institutions by July 1, 1952.

At the meetings it is essential to discuss the decisions of the Central Council of Trade Unions' eighth plenary session and to draw up concrete measures for their fulfillment.

Natural Resources

WATER FREIGHT TRAFFIC BETWEEN MOSCOW AND ROSTOV-ON-DON OPENS. (Izvestia, June 13, p. 2. Complete text:) Direct freight traffic along the Moscow—Rostov-on-Don waterway began June 12. Barge No. 2091 left Moscow's Northern Port on its 3267-kilometer journey. The barge is towed along the Moscow Canal by a gas-driven tug. The barge's holds contain 415 tons of glass jars destined for the Rostov Smychka Cannery and the Aksaiskaya (near Rostov) Cannery.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 16, pp. 24-25.

Industry

On Economic Themes: IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF INTERFACTORY COOPERATION. (By A. Bulgakov, Secretary of the Kharkov City Party Committee. Izvestia, June 13, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... The broad development of cooperation among factories and branches depends upon smooth work by enterprises and their unconditional fulfillment of state plans. ... Experience shows that by increasing their responsibility for the work of related factories the country's outstanding enterprises are solving the problems confronting them. The experience of the Kharkov Bicycle Plant is typical in this respect. ...

For a number of years the Kharkov plant has been supplying parts and assemblies to the Lvov Bicycle Plant under the system of interfactory cooperation. During the first six months of 1951 the Kharkov Bicycle Plant, although it met its obligations to its fellow plant, supplied it with parts and assemblies only during the last ten days of each month, which naturally caused a strain on the Lvov plant, disrupted operations and often kept the plant from fulfilling the state plan. This also affected production quality and all technical-economic indices. Beginning with the second half of 1951, and more especially in 1952, the Kharkov workers reoriented themselves, and now ship most parts and assemblies to Lvov during the first ten days of each month. Thus, during the first quarter of 1951 the Lvov Bicycle Plant received two-thirds of the supplies it needed from Kharkov in the first ten days of each month and the remainder during the second ten days. This immediately produced favorable results. The Lvov plant began to operate smoothly and to fulfill the state plan.

The Kharkov Bicycle Plant has a limited production capacity, but despite this fact its Stakhanovite workers have set themselves a new, more responsible task: that of supplying their co-plant with some of their production ahead of schedules. This is an example of a genuine socialist attitude by the supplier enterprise, an attitude that increases responsibility to the country and to co-enterprises for plan fulfillment.

There are many such instances. Unfortunately, however, there are also instances of an incorrect, narrowly departmental and localized attitude toward meeting major tasks confronting our industry. Some managers do not pay enough attention to fulfillment of their pledges to co-industries, which proves narrowness of their outlook and failure to understand duty to the state.

The Ministry of the Machine-Tool Industry's Fluid Drive Plant did poor work last year. This was primarily the fault of its managers, but supplier enterprises also had no small part in complicating its work. The Fluid Drive Plant receives castings from other factories through interfactory cooperation... Not one of these enterprises fulfilled its obligations for castings deliveries during all of 1951. ... What is more, the supplier industries send castings of exceptionally poor quality. ...

The city Party committee recently has taken a number of steps to provide organizational help to the Fluid Drive Plant. Nevertheless, its personnel have not achieved smooth operations even now, because suppliers have not improved the castings supply this year either. Sixty-three per cent of the castings received from the Gorky Plant in Kiev during the first quarter had to be rejected. Obviously this plant's managers and others as well do not stop to realize that by their irresponsible attitude toward deliveries they disrupt the work of other enterprises and inflict tremendous damage on our industry. ...

Interfactory production cooperation under our socialist industrial conditions requires exceptional precision in the work of the co-enterprises and constant exchange of experience among them. It is essential that suppliers be well informed about the operating conditions and potentialities of their co-industries and that they help them in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the state plan. This is lacking as yet in the work of many cooperating enterprises. This ignorance of operating conditions at co-enterprises often leads to undesirable results. This is especially true of plants which supply steel castings and forgings; which are shipped out with far too great tolerances and with flaws in the

castings. The plants which make them into finished products must waste much metal in shavings and much time and money correcting the defects. Last year, for example, the [Kharkov] turbogenerator plant lost 525,000 norm-hours in correcting defects. This cost the state 9,000,000 rubles.

Mention should be made of a question which is important in principle and which concerns the organization of inter-factory cooperation itself. Many plants which turn out finished products often have ties with several dozen enterprises supplying them with various parts and assemblies. Some of these supplier plants are situated thousands of kilometers away, and much time is lost in shipping their products. Aside from the increased cost resulting from such long hauls of basic material, such complex cooperation, even when ideally organized, does not guarantee conditions for reliable, smooth and profitable operations by the assembly enterprise.

Here is a typical example. More and more use is being made in the country's national economy of the garden tractor manufactured by the Kharkov tractor builders. It is put out by the Kharkov Tractor Plant, which until last year failed to cope with its production plan and remained in the country's debt month after month. This year, however, plant personnel are overfulfilling the program.

What has happened in the factory? What changes have made it possible to improve the plant's basic work indices so radically? The main change is a considerable reduction in the number of supplier plants. Until last year the tractor assembly plant obtained parts and assemblies from about 150 enterprises in various parts of the country. Experience shows that such unusually complicated cooperation does not justify itself. Now there are five supplier plants, the most important in Kharkov itself.

Reduction in the number of enterprises supplying the plant which turns out finished products shows not only in successful production plan fulfillment but also in a considerable reduction in the time required to manufacture the tractors and in reduced unit costs. The garden tractor is now manufactured seven to eight hours faster than before, and its unit cost has been cut almost 25%.

Such examples are abundant evidence of the need for careful organization of interfactory cooperation, which must be based on high production efficiency.

The serious shortcomings in interfactory cooperation are largely due to the fact that local Party and public organizations do not pay enough attention to this important question, do not check the cooperating enterprises' production and sometimes do not even give them the necessary organizational help. The Kharkov City Party Committee has considered these shortcomings and is taking a number of measures to intensify control and organizational work at such plants.

But not everything depends on the local organizations. It must be pointed out that many ministries and their chief administrations do not pay enough attention to interfactory cooperation, do not effect strict control over their cooperating enterprises and tolerate poor work. The steps taken by the ministries to ensure order fulfillment by enterprises are sometimes mere formalities. ...

(Feuilleton)—DECEIVER. (By I. Kostyukov. Pravda, June 15, p. 3. 1200 words. Summary:) Orel was experiencing warm spring weather. Young children were playing in Heroic Tankmen's square and the south wind rustled the curtains at open windows, while music came from some apartments.

The windows were also open in the office of Ivan Sergeyevich Vinogradov, Director of the Orel Textile Machinery Plant, and various sounds also drifted through them. True, they had nothing in common with opera or waltzes. This was I. S. Vinogradov's own energetic recitative:

"You old crow! You Ryazan witch! I'll teach you how to work! I'll drive you out of the factory, I'll send you to the devil's grandmother!"

This was accompanied by the sound of a heavy fist striking a table and the clatter and clang of metal objects.

"Ivan Sergeyevich is conferring with the shop foremen," the workers passing the so-called administration building decided. "He's teaching them some sense again!"

Little more than a year ago I. S. Vinogradov was made

director of the factory, and the talk in the shops and dormitories was that great hopes were placed in him. Indeed, when Ivan Sergeyevich had become familiar with the production processes, he said promisingly:

"Before I came, the factory did poor work. It failed to fulfill the plan two years in a row. That won't happen with me here. I'll teach them a thing or two!"

Vinogradov devoted his first lesson to personnel selection, and it was evident from this lesson that the Vinogradov method of selecting personnel was not in the spirit of correct leadership. The director did not bother to inquire about local specialists. He took the much simpler step of bringing in the people he needed from Tashkent, where he had worked previously.

"I know these fellows: they're tried and tested!"

But these people could not in the least boast any special merits. Some of them had even displayed a not entirely honest attitude toward their official duties, as the far from flattering entries in their employment records indicated.

After a short time the new director gave the factory personnel an object lesson in high-speed fulfillment of the production plan. Using his own special method, Vinogradov managed to fulfill the 1951 plan in 11 months.

"That's the way to do it!" he declared with satisfaction, and right off wrote a long article for the province newspaper under the pretentious heading "On the Road to Highly Productive, Profitable Operations." The author of the article maintained a discreet silence about the fact that "on the road to profitable operations" he had listed unfinished jobs several times as marketable output. Two operations are outstanding: padding the records 1,100,000 rubles in one instance and 700,000 rubles in another.

Ivan Sergeyevich's efforts did not pass unnoticed. They were observed and correspondingly noted. The Chief Textile Machinery Administration issued two reprimands: one ordinary one, the other severe, and in addition to everything else the chief administration characterized Vinogradov's actions by the ill-sounding words: "antistate practice."

In January, 1952, the factory's Party organization attempted to draw certain conclusions from Vinogradov's lessons, and at the report and election meeting most Communists said he was inadmissibly rude to subordinates, did not consider them, suppressed criticism, tolerated lack of planning, and had even proved capable of deceiving the state. The result of that evening's discussion was that Vinogradov's name did not appear on the list of persons elected to the Party bureau.

"Naturally! Somebody doesn't like the way I operate," the director concluded after the meeting. "I'll have to draw the proper conclusions!"

And the conclusions were drawn. Soon many of those who had dared criticize at the Party meeting and those who proved unable to stand Vinogradov's methods were forced to leave the factory "at their own request," among them Foreman Yefim Ivanovich Prokofyev, who had worked at the factory 37 years; Foreman P. N. Petrakov, who had spent his entire life at the factory; war veteran A. I. Latuto, personnel department director; and others.

These are the results of I. S. Vinogradov's "organizational measures." The results of his feverish production activity are no better: the gross output plan for the first five months of 1952 was less than two-thirds fulfilled, and the other economic indices were not worth bragging about either.

However, happy sounds continued to come from the windows of the director's office:

"I'll teach you—"

Echoes of these lessons reached Orel Province organizations as well, but these organizations saw Vinogradov through rose-colored glasses, found nothing bad in his actions and merely gave him fatherly advice not to act quite so rudely. Comrade Sedelnikov, secretary of the factory's Party bureau, even went so far as to say:

"Ivan Sergeyevich is following the right line at the factory!"

(Feuilleton)—FOR THE HONOR OF THE RAINCOAT. (By G. Ryklin. Izvestia, June 15, p. 3. Complete text:) He put his boot in front of him and commanded it:

"Now walk!"

He asked: "You can't?"

And he concluded, formally and with conviction: "Aha! You can't go anywhere without me."

This is from A. M. Gorky's sketch, "People Alone With Themselves."

We suggest that the eccentric who had a heart-to-heart chat with his boot should now turn to his raincoat, made by some negligent factory. Of course he would not say to it: "Now walk!" He knows beforehand that such goods don't move fast.

But he could say confidently:

"Stay here, old man, while I run down to visit a friend."

The raincoat will stand there. Its material is related to plywood or sheet iron, though it does not share their waterproof qualities. When placed on the floor it does not fall, but stands sentry like a recruit.

There is another kind of raincoat—the lying rather than the standing kind. It lies for months in the storehouse or warehouse or on the shop shelf, waiting in vain for a purchaser.

The Beloomut (Moscow Province) Clothing Factory specializes in such items.

Factories No. 10, No. 20 and No. 23 of the Moscow City Light Industry Administration make raincoats. They manufacture tolerable, fair and even good ones. But in Beloomut they decided not to imitate anyone's example, but to take their own road.

This road recently led the Beloomut factory officials to Moscow, to the Central Department Store on Petrovka Street, where almost 337,000 rubles' worth of Beloomut raincoats have had to be rejected.

Now is what is called the season. Summer is in full swing. And it is a wet summer. There is a heavy demand for raincoats. Yet one of Moscow's largest retail outlets had to reject—most reluctantly—these Beloomut raincoats of watery repute.

What is wrong with these goods?

A report on the rejected raincoats—a statement signed by the factory's chief engineer and the director of its department of quality inspection—says concisely:

"Seams crooked, armholes badly fitted, buttonholes dirty, belts of discordant colors. Chalk lines and numbers not removed. Eyelets not in color (white). Stains, loose ends of thread, and many other defects."

Let us not dwell on all the details of this concise review of the Beloomut authors' hack work. We need mention only such liberties of style as a gray or yellow belt on a blue raincoat and the very interesting numerical data inscribed on front or back of these elegant garments.

Let us assume that one can sacrifice the belt. After all, people manage to live without belts on their raincoats and they still feel fine. But what about the front and back of the coat? They cannot be discarded without loss. Yet to stroll down the street in such garb would be to evoke the amazement of adults and the noisy delight of children.

It seems that when the garment is cut in the factory, numbers are chalked on the various pieces of material. This is done for the convenience of the operators. One must do justice to the quality of the chalk: it is of the best. It is absolutely impossible to remove it, especially from the blue material into which it is deeply rubbed.

The Soviet consumer wants a good shirt, attractive shoes, a nice coat, tasteful ties, hats and caps of good quality. The Soviet citizen seeks consumers' goods of high quality.

It seems to us that Comrade Shronkin, Director of the Beloomut Clothing Factory, himself would be indignant at those who spoil often excellent material and turn out goods that can only be listed in reports on rejects. We think Comrade Shronkin-himself would refuse to wear a jacket adorned with excerpts from the multiplication table.

But when it comes to the output of his own factory the director has a different attitude. He tries with might and main to defend the honor of the uniform or, rather, the honor of the raincoat.

Comrade Shronkin wrote to the Central Department Store that he "disagreed." He is crazy about his raincoats; he is charmed by them. He says the "crooked seams," "dirty buttonholes," "eyelets not in color" and "chalk lines" are not defects. Because, you see, the State Bureau of Standards "has

not listed" such things among the defects which call for rejection of the garment.

Could the compilers of quality standards really have foreseen all the kinds of defects that Comrade Shronkin would bestow upon us?

Making bad raincoats (or shirts or trousers or caps) shows lack of respect for Soviet citizens. Let Comrade Shronkin imagine the inhabitants of an entire city suddenly dressed in raincoats from the Beloomut factory—with badly fitted armholes, dirty buttonholes, varicolored belts, chalk numbers on front and back. How would the city look?

Or imagine another beautiful scene: Factory Director Comrade Shronkin, Chief Engineer Comrade Pamyatov and Quality Inspection Director Comrade Belyanov wearing their Beloomut raincoats as they majestically stalk to the Ministry of Light Industry—for a conference on quality of output.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'PERSISTENTLY INTRODUCE NEW FISHING EQUIPMENT.'* (Izvestia, June 15, p. 3. Complete text:) The article printed in Izvestia May 28 under this heading was discussed at a meeting of the collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Fishing Industry.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Fishing Industry issued an order stating that the facts in the article have been fully verified.

It was pointed out to the directors of the Chief Northern Fishing Administration, the Central Fishing Administration and the Technical Administration that their check on the introduction of new fishing equipment and canning machinery was unsatisfactory. The order instructed these administrations' directors to remove the shortcomings disclosed.

The director of the Chief Western Administration for Construction of Fishing Vessels was instructed to see to the manufacture of 1100 metal floats for the Murmansk Fishing Combine in 1952; the manufacture of two experimental automatic machines for raising and lowering trawls in the Murmansk Shipyards by July 1, and the stipulation in 1953 machine plant plans that experimental equipment be manufactured for further mechanization of the fishing industry.

Other chief administration directors of the ministry were also given concrete instructions for supplying the Murmansk Fishing Combine's trawler fleet.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'A CASE OF PIPE.'† (Pravda, June 12, p. 2. Complete text:) On May 20 the Voroshilovgrad Province Party Committee bureau adopted a resolution on the feuilleton "A Case of Pipe," published in Pravda April 25. The facts stated in the feuilleton have been confirmed. Workers began work on mastering the production of reinforced concrete sewer pipe at the May Day Reinforced Concrete Plant in May, 1949, and the pipe has been mass produced since June, 1950.

I. V. Limarev, Manager of Voroshilovgrad Building Materials Trust, took advantage of his position to inform the Ministry of the Coal Industry's inventions department incorrectly and without grounds that the blueprints and technology used in building reinforced concrete sewer pipe at the May Day Reinforced Concrete Plant had been devised by a group of inventors headed by A. P. Bondarenko. Limarev has admitted his incorrect actions and the errors he committed and has declared that Bondarenko, through deception, had him issue unfounded documents.

The Voroshilovgrad Industrial Housing Construction Trust, with the knowledge of Manager G. V. Pichugin, reported Nov. 4, 1951, to the Ministry of the Coal Industry that the trust had installed 11,500 meters of combined reinforced concrete sewer pipe at a time when the May Day Plant was not producing such pipe and when such pipe had not been received by the trust.

In October, 1950, Pichugin and other inventors in Bondarenko's group claimed the invention rights for "combined, reinforced concrete sewer pipe," even though he first learned the details of the invention in question on May 12, 1952. Pichugin has also admitted his guilt.

For abuse of office and for obsequiousness, expressed in sub-

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 22, p. 26.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 17, pp. 18-19.

mitting to higher economic organizations unfounded documents drawn up to embezzle state funds, the province committee bureau has sternly reprimanded the Voroshilovgrad Building Materials Trust manager, has made an entry to that effect in his Party record and has raised the question of dismissing him from his post.

For submitting to the Ministry of the Coal Industry a false document on the introduction of "combined, reinforced concrete sewer pipe," in order to embezzle state funds and to obtain the invention rights in a matter of which he knew nothing, Pichugin has been sternly reprimanded, an entry has been made in his record and the question has been raised of dismissing him as manager of the Voroshilovgrad Industrial Housing Construction Trust.

The resolution points out that combined reinforced concrete sewer pipe has not been manufactured and is not being manufactured by the May Day Plant on the basis of any method of former Director of the Chief Donets Basin Mining Construction Administration A. P. Bondarenko.

The feuilleton incorrectly pointed out that Bondarenko included Prof. Mikhailov among the inventors. Actually, Prof. Mikhailov merely gave a favorable opinion on the invention of the new pipe.

Agriculture

(Editorial)—MAKE EXEMPLARY PREPARATIONS FOR THE HARVEST. (Pravda, June 13, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) A remarkable feature of this year in the Soviet countryside is the socialist competition for high harvests of all crops. In letters to Comrade Stalin millions of agricultural workers promise to grow high harvests of grain, cotton, sugar beet, flax and other crops and to achieve new successes in developing communal stockbreeding. ...

The results of spring sowing show that the collective farmers' and the state farm and Machine and Tractor Station workers' deeds are as good as their word. Agricultural workers have achieved important successes in socialist competition for high harvest. Despite a later spring than last year, collective and state farms in the overwhelming majority of districts have carried out spring sowing in a shorter time and on a high agrotechnical level. According to data of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Agriculture and Cotton Growing, by June 5, 1952, the collective farms had fulfilled the sowing plan for wheat 107.1%, for sugar beet 100.2% and for sunflowers 101.6%. The cotton sowing plan was overfulfilled. Almost 1,400,000 more hectares of perennial grasses have been sown than in 1951.

It is characteristic that almost all the spring sowing work has been outdone by tractors and other agricultural machinery. This indicates the unbroken progress on the collective farms and the rise in the M.T.S. role in socialist agriculture's further development. ...

The M.T.S. and state farms have many thousands of combines. Their exemplary repair is one of the most important problems in harvest preparations. Current data show that combine repair is proceeding more successfully than last year. A number of provinces, however, have permitted a serious lag in this important sector. Rostov Province is among the first to begin harvesting work. About 30% of the combines here are still not ready, however. Machine preparation on Moldavian Republic collective and state farms, which are on the threshold of harvesting work, has still not been completed.

A particularly serious lag in repair work is occurring in the central districts. In Kalinin and Ryazan Provinces and the Mordovian and Chuvash Autonomous Republics the combine repair plan has been fulfilled 20% to 30% and in Kirov Province only 6%.

This intolerable lag of the central regions is due chiefly to underestimation of combine harvesting. Certain local managers here are still infected with the outworn and harmful idea that combine use is difficult in the conditions of the central regions. Last year's experience, and particularly the successful work of Southern combine workers in the fields of Ryazan, Moscow and other provinces showed that it is possible to achieve high combine productivity in these regions.

The central regions in 1952 are faced with the task of sharply increasing the areas of combine harvesting and of ensuring a considerable increase in machine productivity. ...

Harvesting and fulfillment of state obligations form the most responsible stage in the farm season. Harvesting grain and industrial crops in good time and pre-schedule fulfillment of the plan for harvest deliveries is the agricultural workers' patriotic duty.

Collective Farm Affairs: BRING VIOLATORS OF THE STATUTES TO BOOK. (By Staff Correspondent V. Borovsky. Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, June 11, p. 3. Complete text:) Enbekshi-Kazakh District, Alma-Ata Province—The large village of Issyk in Enbekshi-Kazakh District spread out at the foot of the Trans-Ili Ala-Tau Ridge. Here are fertile lands, an abundance of warmth and sun and enough water for irrigation farming. All this should help the Yaroslavsky Collective Farm, situated here, to engage in successful large-scale farming.

At first glance this would seem to have taken place. The harvests gathered are not below the average for the district, plans for the development of animal husbandry are fulfilled and so are obligatory deliveries to the state.

But one has only to study the situation a bit more closely and talk with the collective farmers to realize that matters are awry here.

For many years now a group has been violating the Collective Farm Statutes, embezzling and selling communal property. It is headed by Collective Farm Chairman Ushurbakiyev. He has surrounded himself with relatives and unscrupulous individuals who are building their fortunes at the expense of the communal economy.

In 1945 the collective farm's audit committee demanded that Ushurbakiyev pay 17,000 rubles for illegally releasing commodities and livestock at reduced prices to various individuals. This decision was upheld by a general meeting of the collective farmers. Seven years have passed, but the damage has not been made good. What is more, Ushurbakiyev has, with the book-keeper's help, written off this amount, while the audit committee report has been withdrawn and destroyed.

In 1947 Ushurbakiyev bought a saddle horse [for the farm] from a private individual, without the collective farm board's consent. Shortly afterward this horse disappeared. No effort was made to find the culprits, and the 12,000 rubles paid for the horse were written off the books.

In 1948 Ushurbakiyev obtained a horse somewhere and traded it for a good one belonging to the collective farm, which he then sold for 4000 rubles. Instead of the bull calf permitted, Ushurbakiyev kept a cow at the farm and instead of a shoat a full-grown sow, and both were sold on the open market.

In 1951 he appropriated 23,000 rubles, and that same year two goats from the collective farm herd were slaughtered for him.

Ushurbakiyev appointed relatives and friends to positions involving handling valuable property. His close relative Maryam Islamova operates the scales at the collective farm threshing floor, and it is not by accident that large amounts of grain have been stolen from the collective farm.

Ushurbakiyev's brother-in-law, Veterinary Inspector Kibar Abakov, forged documents and expropriated funds he collected for pasturing livestock. All these crimes went unpunished. A certain Bekseyitov, appointed livestock superintendent by Ushurbakiyev, tampered with the records; embezzlement also occurred on the range.

Ushurbakiyev's relatives squandered communal property. Some of them were not even collective farm members, among them one Yakub Tursunov, who, equipped with Ushurbakiyev's authorization, took money and commodities and, when he owed the collective farm 5000 rubles and a ton of grain, left for "parts unknown." Soon all this was written off on the collective farm chairman's instructions.

In 1950 Ushurbakiyev appointed his uncle, Kabir, not a collective farm member, poultry farm manager. After Kabir had run this part of the farm for a year and had done extremely well at the collective farm's expense, he left the collective farm "at his own request." His place was taken by one Ayipov, a close relative of Ushurbakiyev, who had come from another

collective farm where he had been caught stealing collective farm grain. His management resulted in a shortage of 3000 hens and chicks.

The Yaroslavlsky Collective Farm set up a booth at the Alma-Ata market to sell its products. For selfish reasons Ushurbakiyev appointed one Zhakhanov, a relative and not a collective farm member, as sales clerk at the booth. The booth was the seat of considerable machinations, and quite a pile of money flowed into the pockets of Ushurbakiyev and the collective farm's bookkeeper, Orazbayev.

The crooked deals of Ushurbakiyev and his relatives and friends were skillfully concealed by bookkeeper Orazbayev. This "bookkeeper" had come to the collective farm after doing time for embezzlement. Under the wing of the communal property thief, Orazbayev "operated" on a broad scale, profiting by selling livestock to the collective farm and confusing the records.

Early this year many collective farmers severely criticized the chairman's work at a report meeting and demanded that a new chairman be elected. Comrade Pushenko, secretary of the district Party committee, strongly opposed this, however.

The collective farmers' complaint reached the republic center, and after republic organizations had intervened new elections to the collective farm board were held. Some of the criminals were brought to book, but the chief character—Ushurbakiyev—went unpunished. Several days later he was appointed manager of an orphanage's farm. It would seem that Ushurbakiyev's case is considered closed, but this is not at all so. His case is not closed; it has just begun. The Sept. 19, 1946, decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and Party Central Committee states that persons guilty of violating the Collective Farm Statutes are "to be held criminally liable."

EUONYMUS. (By Staff Correspondent P. Kharchenko. *Izvestia*, June 13, p. 2. 275 words. Summary:) Sand and weeds cover a wide strip of Dymer District in Kiev Province. This land has been uncultivated for decades. In summer and autumn the winds raise clouds of dust which cover arable land and fill river channels.

Supervised by specialists from the Dymer Lumber Camp, Yasnogorodsky collective farmers are planting shrubs in the sands. The shrubs planted last year are not of the usual variety planted merely to hold the sand, but were recommended by Senior Forester Comrade Alexandrov to provide revenue to the collective farm and to benefit the national economy.

"Plant Euonymus," he said.

Euonymus is a gutta percha plant, widespread in the U.S.S.R.

Last spring the May Day Collective Farm planted 100 hectares to Euonymus, planting in strips 35 meters apart, with a few rows of white acacia and pine between. The results have proved remarkable.

Collective Farm Chairman Comrade Lyashenko says: "We will obtain as much as 1,000,000 rubles from the Euonymus in seven years. Next year the artel will get about 850,000 rubles from this spring's planting. ..."

Euonymus has also been planted by collective farms of Sychovka, Kazarovich and other villages.

Follow-up on an *Izvestia* Report: 'MORE ATTENTION TO Kholmogory Region.'* (*Izvestia*, June 17, p. 3. Complete text:) The Archangel Province Soviet has discussed the *Izvestia* article printed under this heading and has acknowledged that it correctly revealed shortcomings in the work of province Soviet and agricultural agencies in improving stockbreeding in Kholmogory District.

The province Soviet executive committee has instructed the Kholmogory District Executive Committee to discuss the article at the district's collective farms and to work out practical measures to ensure fulfillment of 1952 fodder production plans, improvement of wild grass and also construction of barns and farm labor mechanization.

The Kholmogory District Executive Committee was instructed to organize a trip of leading animal husbandrymen to the best Moscow Province collective farms which raise Kholmogory cattle in order to study their experience.

The province agricultural administration was instructed to

give Kholmogory District practical assistance in improving breeding work, feed supply and mechanization of labor-consuming work in animal husbandry.

Transportation

Party Life: SEVERELY PUNISH DECEIVERS AND THEIR PROTECTORS. (By A. Yerokhin, Staff Correspondent for Gorky Province. *Pravda*, June 12, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) The Volga Freight and Passenger Navigation Line fulfilled the last year's plan and has made extensive pledges for this season as well. Fulfillment of these pledges requires that the navigation line managers show creative initiative and persistence and mobilize unutilized reserves. They must not rest on their laurels but must be critical of the work accomplished. However, they have been carried away by their successes and have glossed over shortcomings. Here are the facts:

Last summer Comrade Lebedev, an inspector for the line, visited Astrakhan and found that the Astrakhan division managers had padded accounts by issuing false tickets to create a high percentage of fulfillment of the passenger plan and to obtain an unearned bonus. The inspector's report reached Comrade Seleznev, Party member and director of the line. One would have expected him to take the Party and state approach to the matter, to cut short this deceit of the state and to punish the guilty severely.

Seleznev thought the inspector's report was highly unjust and that it also reflected on him as director. He and his subordinates spent more than a month drawing up an order on violation of report procedures in the Astrakhan division, and the rough drafts indicate a persistent desire to eliminate harsh phrasings.

The original version of the order stated that the Astrakhan division managers had sold false passenger tickets, but the final version stated that ticket sales had not been correctly reported. The order says not a word about padding or about deceit of the state. The division managers got off with a light scare, after which the padding increased even more.

The Astrakhan Province Party Committee finally intervened and expelled Pererezov, division manager, from the Party. Only then was Seleznev obliged to issue another order, which stated that more than 25,000 tons of freight and 400,000 passengers had been illegally added to the records and that the division managers had received a bonus of 57,000 rubles for this nonexistent "work."

The Gorky Province Party Committee has long been aware of the padding by the Astrakhan division and of the irregular conduct of Seleznev, Director of the Volga Navigation Line, but it has not taken any stand on the matter to date.

The results of the local Party agencies' tolerant attitude toward irregular actions by managers can be seen from the following:

In the middle of April, 1951, Inspector A. Kuznechikov audited the books of the port of Saratov and reported that during the 1950 navigation season the port managers had illegally listed thousands of tons of freight which the port had not really handled but which had been unloaded by workers at the factories that had ordered it. These factories had paid their own workers for the job. The inspector concluded from the records that the Saratov port's report of plan overfulfillment was based on padded figures and that actually the plan had been fulfilled only 90.9%.

This conclusion did not sit well with Director Seleznev or with Chief Accountant Denisov, also a Party member. This was natural, because they had already reported on the port's successful work to the ministry and local Party organizations. Instead of providing the merited evaluation of the Saratov officials' incorrect actions, the navigation line set to hunting for "extenuating" circumstances. The manager's order did not come out until a month and a half after the audit and again it did not mention padding and squandering of state funds. It only mentioned violations of instructions on reporting volume of freight handled, and instead of holding those responsible for padding and squandering funds the order merely gave them minor penalties.

Unfortunately the Gorky Province Party Committee has overlooked this case as well.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 20, p. 31-32.

The Volga Freight and Passenger Navigation Line showed relatively good average operational figures in 1951. The province committee was satisfied with this and did not analyze the line's work carefully or notice that it had allowed vessels to remain out of action and had tolerated padding of records by ports and shipyards. As a result, last year's mistakes are being repeated.

Managerial personnel can be trained in the spirit of strict observance of Party and state discipline only if there is Bolshevik criticism. The province committee does not always heed criticism of managerial personnel from below. This is why it was unable to reveal major shortcomings in the work of certain economic organizations and why it failed to bring fakers and violators of state discipline to book.

FOR EXCELLENT COUNTRY ROADS! (Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, June 15, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... The present time is a busy season in road construction. June and July are road building months in many districts of the country. Collective farmers, taking an active part in this work, are striving to do everything to make our roads excellent highways. ...

The struggle to create model country roads is unthinkable without the active labor of the collective farmers. According to Soviet law each collective farmer is obliged to work on the roads not less than six days each year. Unfortunately, this regulation is far from being observed everywhere. In Orel Province, for example, the plan for labor participation by the rural population in road construction was fulfilled only 47% last year. It is no accident that this province's roads are bad and neglected. There are many defects in the organization of the collective farmers' work on road building.

Advanced collective farms form permanent road brigades which work all year-round, fulfilling the quotas for the whole collective farm, for all the collective farmers. The experience of organizing such brigades has a big effect on the work. First, the brigade members acquire definite skills, which is very important when quantities of machinery are involved. Second, such brigades display high labor productivity on all construction sectors unlike the seasonal workers, who do construction work for only several days. The organization of permanent road brigades is necessary and very useful. ...

Unfortunately, road building is considered a secondary matter in a number of places. Kirov, Ryazan, Orel and Bryansk Provinces particularly lag. Road departments and administrations are working unsatisfactorily here and some collective farm chairmen also underestimate road work. ...

Domestic Trade

(Editorial)—**SATISFY EVERYDAY NEEDS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE MORE FULLY.** (Izvestia, June 17, p. 1. 1100 words. Condensed text:) ... Guided by the instructions of the Party and government and implementing the electorate's orders, local Soviets have recently achieved new successes in improving the life of the working people. Last year alone state enterprises, institutions, local Soviets and the residents of cities and workers' settlements, aided by state credits, built a total of twenty-seven million square meters of housing. Besides this, about 400,000 houses were built in rural areas. Four thousand new shops and 4000 motion picture theaters were opened. The network of sanatoriums, rest homes, hospitals, maternity homes, dining rooms, baths, laundries and service trade shops was considerably extended. Year by year the state is assigning ever greater resources to cultural, community and housing construction.

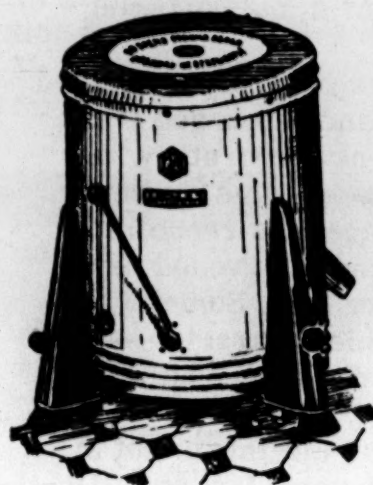
Not everywhere as yet, however, are local Soviets and their executive committees correctly using the resources devoted to social cultural needs and not everywhere are they doing all that is necessary for fullest satisfaction of the working people's welfare. ...

The swift growth of our cities and settlements demands increase in the number of shops, kiosks and dining rooms. Certain local Soviets and departments, however, do not try to expand the retail network, catering and housing construction. An acute lack of shops in outlying parts is felt by a number of

cities and because of this people must shop for manufactured articles and foodstuffs in the central sections. Such is the state of affairs in Voronezh and Kuibyshev, for example.

The local Soviets and their trade departments are required to improve the work of trade and catering organizations and extend the network of shops, kiosks and dining rooms. ...

Archangel Province repair shops are functioning unsatisfactorily. They systematically fail to fulfill the plans for the repair of furniture, footwear, clothes and metal articles. New service trade enterprises are being built slowly in the province capital. For six months the city Soviet executive committee has not been able to settle the problem of assigning a site on which to assemble prefabricated buildings intended for tailor shops. ...



(Advertisement)—**BUY ELECTRIC WASHING MACHINES.** (Sovetskaya Belorussia [Soviet Belorussia, Minsk, daily organ of Belorussian Communist Party and government], June 20, p. 4. Complete text:) Buy the electric washing machine made by the Riga Electric Machinery Plant. It automatically washes, rinses, adds bluing and dries. Garments and linens (including delicate fabrics) will not tear or be spoiled in washing. Washing time per load: 20 to 25 minutes. Minsk Department Store, 41 Soviet Street. Telephone: 2-59-26.

Cities

CITY OF YOUTH. (By L. Slobodskoi, Chairman of Komsomolsk-on-Amur City Soviet Executive Committee. Izvestia, June 12, p. 2. 650 words. Summary:) Twenty years have passed since, the youth city Komsomolsk-on-Amur was founded by the will of the Party of Lenin and Stalin on the taiga near Permskoye settlement. The Party and government entrusted building of the city to Communists and Young Communist League members, and in February, 1932, following a Y.C.L. Central Committee resolution, mobilization of Y.C.L. members to go to the Far East began. Thousands came.

Cold weather and the untrammelled taiga awaited the first builders, but people trained by the Party and Y.C.L. were unafraid of hardships. With the heroism of Soviet people they began to clear the taiga and build barracks and large buildings. A salute by the Amur Fleet and the laying of the cornerstone for the main shop of the first Y.C.L. factory marked the first anniversary, June 12, 1933. Extensive industrial construction was under way.

Blocks of apartment houses, with water mains, sewer systems and central heating, arose, as well as hospitals, schools, clubs, kindergartens and nurseries. Komsomolsk was the center from which Soviet citizens began to exploit the Lower Amur's resources, to develop the lumber and wood chemicals industry and to transform this entire remote area.

Komsomolsk-on-Amur's industrial importance was especially evident during the great patriotic war, when the city supplied the country with various industrial products.

The city continues to develop. Local, cooperative and Union-republic industry has increased considerably, —gross output more than 150% since 1945.

The city continues to build. Thirty-nine thousand square meters of housing will be completed in 1952 alone, while three school buildings will be finished by Sept. 1. More than 100,000 square meters of streets and sidewalks will be paved under the 1952 plan, while more than 12,000,000 rubles will be spent on improvements.

While proud of their achievements, Komsomolsk working people do not forget that there are still many shortcomings to be eliminated.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES.'* (Izvestia, June 11, p. 2. Complete text:) The editorial under the

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 20, p. 8.

above heading and the letter to the editor from Comrade Mazin, entitled "Citizen's Initiative and a Negligent City Soviet," published in Izvestia May 14, criticized the Orel City Soviet Executive Committee for shortcomings in municipal development.

The Orel City Soviet Executive Committee has discussed these articles and acknowledged the criticism. Measures to eliminate the shortcomings have been outlined.

The city executive committee has charged the borough Soviet executive committees with supporting citizens' initiative in matters of city development and with enlisting industrial and other agencies not under municipal jurisdiction, as well as apartment house managements, in this work. Streetcar lines along Pushkin Street and a main sewage disposal plant will be completed in Orel this year. The electricity network is being expanded and more new water mains laid.

Culture

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'CITY NEEDS AN ART GALLERY.'* (Izvestia, June 13, p. 3. Complete text:) A letter under the above heading published in Izvestia May 11 pointed out the lack of space for an art gallery in Archangel.

Comrade Rachkov, Archangel City Soviet Executive Committee Chairman, has informed the editors that the Artist's Society has already been given space for a gallery and salesroom. Space for an art gallery is planned in one of the large buildings to be built in 1952 and 1953.

Science

SOVIET SCIENTISTS' RESEARCH. (Pravda, June 11, p. 2. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Academy of Science's Department of Chemical Sciences has convened a scientific conference in Moscow. The conference is to discuss questions of the chemistry and physical chemistry of compounds of high molecular weight—the science of large molecules consisting of hundreds of thousands of atoms.

It is known that compounds of high molecular weight—rubber, plastic, artificial and synthetic fibers, cellulose—possess both high elasticity and durability. Because of these valuable qualities they are widely used in many branches of technology. All possible kinds of consumers' goods are made of these materials.

The first report at the conference surveyed the work of a number of our scientists who had an important part in the development of the chemistry and physical chemistry of compounds of high molecular weight. Afterwards conference participants discussed the reports on Soviet scientists' latest research in this sphere.

Representatives of the country's diverse scientific institutions and industry officials are participating in the conference.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FLIGHTS. (Izvestia, June 14, p. 4. Complete text:) Several days ago two substratosphere balloons—"SSSR-VR-62" and "SSSR-VR-74"—left the Moscow Central Aerological Observatory's summer grounds for long scientific research flights.

The substratosphere balloon "VR-62," controlled by S. Zinoveyev, a holder of world records, with assisting scientists in the balloon basket, was grounded near Balashov after 40 hours, 45 minutes in the air.

The second substratosphere balloon—"VR-74"—controlled by Honored Sports Master P. Polosukhin, with assisting scientists aboard—landed in Saratov Province, near the Shock Worker Collective Farm, after 46 hours, five minutes.

During the flights assisting scientists collected valuable information on the atmosphere at various heights.—(Tass).

FILM OF SOLAR ECLIPSE. (Izvestia, June 14, p. 4. Complete text:) The Moscow Popular Science Film Studio has

released a color film on the solar eclipse visible this year in Central Asian regions.

The cameramen had the task of filming a brief phenomenon. The lunar shadow, which passed Turkmenia in eight minutes, swept rapidly through Kara-Kalpakia, Kazakhstan, the Altai and Krasnoyarsk Territory and Irkutsk Province, and left the earth's surface west of Lake Baikal.

The film records the work of Soviet scientists, who made a number of valuable observations of the solar eclipse.

History

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF SALAVAT YULAYEV. (By Staff Correspondent S. Odaikin. Izvestia, June 15, p. 3. Complete text:) Ufa—June 16 is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Salavat Yulayev.

The Bashkir branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences has held a session devoted to this memorable date. Master of History Sh. Tipeyev delivered a report, "Salavat Yulayev, National Hero of the Bashkir People and Outstanding Comrade-in-Arms of Pugachev." Z. Yusupov, of the Institute of History, Language and Literature, presented a report "Salavat Yulayev—Founder of Bashkir Poetry." Master of Philology A. Kharisov reported on "Salavat Yulayev in Folklore."

Programs in memory of Salavat Yulayev were arranged at district Houses of Culture and rural clubs.

Education

NEW DETACHMENT OF YOUNG SPECIALISTS.—Interview with U.S.S.R. Minister of Higher Education Comrade V. N. Stoletov. Pravda, June 14, p. 1. 750 words. Summary:) A Pravda correspondent has interviewed U.S.S.R. Minister of Higher Education V. N. Stoletov on the new graduating class of Soviet specialists.

Comrade Stoletov stated that 220,000 young specialists were graduated this year from higher schools. This is the largest number of higher school graduates the country has ever had.

Training of engineers is expanding with the growth and technical progress of socialist industry. Since the war more than 30 higher technical institutions have opened and new departments been formed to train specialists in all types of technology. This year more than 30,000 young engineers—machine builders, metallurgists, hydrotechnologists, specialists in mining, instrument construction and railroad and water transport—were assigned to industrial and transport enterprises and our country's construction projects.

Scores of universities and institutes are now training personnel for the great construction projects of communism.

This year 15,000 young specialists will be sent to work on collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations, as compared to 12,000 last year. Our country's schools will add 70,000 young teachers in the new school year. Altogether about 18,000 young people were graduated from universities this year; Lomonosov State University in Moscow had approximately 1700 graduates. About 40,000 graduates studied in correspondence courses while working.

The most capable university and institute students go on to scientific and graduate work. This autumn the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, higher educational institutions and research institutes will admit about 7000 persons to graduate work.

(Editorial)—EXAMINATIONS IN THE HIGHER SCHOOLS. (Pravda, June 16, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) ... The Communist Party and Soviet government are creating all the necessary conditions for Soviet higher educational institutions' development and growth. The number of higher educational institution students is increasing every year. In the last year alone 1,356,000 students—108,000 more than in 1950—studied in 887 higher educational institutions. This year new institutes are opening and new departments are being set up in a number of existing institutions. In the coming year 1,416,000 will study in universities and institutes. ...

The first examination results evidence the great, productive work

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 19, p. 27.

of higher educational institution students, professors and teachers. The overwhelming majority of the examinees show deep, sound knowledge and ability to link theory with the practice of Communist construction. This attests that the scientific and ideological level of higher educational instruction is rising, the quality of the lectures, seminars and practical work improving. ...

The examination results show that where social science departments increase their exactingness of the quality of lectures and seminar work and fight Talmudism and a dogmatic approach, the students receive sound knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory. ... There are, however, some higher educational institutions where the social science departments do not make the necessary effort to raise the quality of social science instruction, do not inspire students with a taste for deep study of Marxist-Leninist theory. One example is the Kazakh State University. Here some Marxist-Leninist theory lectures have been given in isolation from the practice of communist construction, presentation of factual data was not accompanied by deep analysis of historical events, and Marxism-Leninism was not shown in action. ...

This year 220,000 students are leaving higher educational institutions. This means new reinforcements for our people's socialist intelligentsia. The young specialists are burning with a desire to work on the great construction projects of communism, to play a direct role in transforming nature, to work together with all the Soviet people to achieve new successes in development of the socialist economy, science, technology, culture, new victories in building communism. Displaying great consciousness of their duty, the young specialists express their willingness to work wherever the interests of the Soviet homeland, which gave them their education, may demand.

The state examinations and the defense of these show that the higher educational institution graduates are well trained for their future practical work. But every young specialist must constantly remember that completing one's higher education does not mean ceasing to learn. One must work daily to improve and extend one's knowledge, to master Marxist-Leninist theory, to learn how to apply Marxism-Leninism in one's practical work, to consistently overcome difficulties. ...

It is the duty of those working in higher educational institutions to complete the academic year in well organized manner and to achieve new successes in the higher educational institutions' work.

(Feuilleton)—'IN THE AMINALS OF HISTORY.' (By V. Subbotin. Pravda, June 17, p. 3. 1200 words. Summary:) The district center of Soroki was negotiating with Kishinev, Moldavia's capital, for a candidate of sciences for the teachers' institute.

"Have patience. We'll provide one when we can," the Ministry of Education maintained.

"But we have capable and deserving people of our own. Send them to work on their candidate's dissertations."

The Soroki people received no answer to their suggestion, and soon found out what Kishinev had in mind.

The Deputy Minister of Education in Kishinev was dismissed from his job and the Soroki people received three communiques:

"Your future candidate is studying—"

"He is defending his dissertation—"

"Go meet him!"

And so a dignified individual stood on the speaker's platform, looked at the expectant students and uttered the first words of his first lecture:

"In the aministrals of history—"

Study of the Ye. D. Khmel'nitsky's "aminals of history" reveals that he was not interested in science until further administrative promotion was closed to him, a man already on in years. That was when he went to Comrade Lazarev, then Moldavian Minister of Education, and said:

"I have no recourse but scholarship now, Artem Markovich. Help me out!"

Lazarev took a sheet of paper and wrote in bold letters: "Character Reference."

Not long before that the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee bureau had, in Minister Lazarev's presence, characterized his deputy, Khmel'nitsky, quite accurately: "Failed in his work— Fly-by-night— Should be dismissed!"

But Minister Lazarev wrote that Khmel'nitsky had proved to be an experienced director and organizer, a man capable of analyzing, generalizing, drawing conclusions, etc., etc.

Obviously, the author of this flattering character reference was not in the least disturbed that the Moldavian Public Prosecutor's Office had caught Khmel'nitsky forging a prominent scientist's signature and appropriating a large sum and had decided to bring Ye. D. Khmel'nitsky to trial.

The tenacious crook warmly thanked the Minister and, after a short silence, said:

"You know, scholarship is a strange thing, Artem Markovich. You have no idea how much time it takes! And a person must live, you know."

"At whose expense?" asked the Minister solicitously.

"At the expense of that Soroki teaching position! After all, they're the ones who've been pestering you about training candidates of sciences—"

And so the Minister issued two orders in a single day, one appointing Khmel'nitsky senior instructor at Soroki Teachers' Institute, the other assigning Senior Instructor of U.S.S.R. History Comrade Khmel'nitsky of the Soroki Teachers' Institute to write and defend his dissertation in Moscow. This meant that the Soroki Teachers' Institute would have to pay him as senior instructor while he was making his way in the world of scholarship.

The further "aminals of history" of Khmel'nitsky bring us to Moscow, where he was asked in an entrance examination at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' History Institute: "Tell everything you know about Hetman Bogdan Khmel'nitsky."

"Please, please! None of my relatives were hetmans. We were little people. I have a document to prove it."

"We understand. You may go now."

Having failed to enter the temple of scholarship by the front door, Khmel'nitsky decided to try the back. He went to Odessa Pedagogical Institute, stayed there one day and returned to Moscow with a certificate stating that he had passed his requirements. In Moscow he met Docent V. T. Krut of Lenin Pedagogical Institute and persuaded him to be his sponsor in exchange for arranging a summer vacation for Krut and his wife in Soroki.

The Kruts went swimming in the Dniester, took walks in Soroki's shady gardens and ate grapes in the vineyards. When not engaged in these activities Docent Krut and Docent Zhmurovsky of the Moscow Librarians' Institute, who had come with him, delivered lectures for Khmel'nitsky to Soroki Institute correspondence students. Because they were for some reason paid double for this, they stashed away almost 14,000 rubles in three weeks. When the docents left Soroki they declared it a real paradise.

"Yes," said Khmel'nitsky, "and you can come to this paradise every summer if I become a candidate of sciences and department director at Soroki Teachers' Institute."

Thus the stage was set for the last scene of the comedy, "Khmel'nitsky's Elevation to Office." The scene took place at the Moscow pedagogical institute where Docent Krut worked. The institute sent Khmel'nitsky's dissertation, "The Struggle to Establish and Consolidate Soviet Rule in Moldavia From 1917 to 1920" to 51 addresses in various cities of the country. It "forgot" to send it to Moldavia, so that Khmel'nitsky could rest assured nobody would point out that three-fourths of his "research" was plagiarized.

When it came time for the examiners to speak, Docents Krut and Zhmurovsky expressed their warm approval of the research work and the person who did it, and the institute's Learned Council awarded Ye. D. Khmel'nitsky the title Candidate of Historical Sciences—

But, the reader asks, what about the criminal case of Khmel'nitsky's appropriation of state funds?

The file on this case followed the wanderings of the accused between Kishinev and Moscow and ended with the resolution, "case dropped because of failure to find the accused." This resolution was drafted the very day that the new candidate of historical sciences first appeared on the speaker's

platform at the Soroki institute and began his famous monologue about "the animals of history" —

There he prospers to this day, to the great satisfaction of his protectors and the great indignation of the teachers and students.

The Arts

THEATERS ON SUMMER TOUR. (Izvestia, June 12, p. 3. 300 words. Summary:) Many republic and province theaters are on tour. Odessa's October Revolution Drama Theater has opened in Sverdlovsk, while the Volhynia Province Drama Theater has gone to Daugavpils. The Moldavian Republic Russian Drama Theater has opened in Vinnitsa with Popov's play "The Family," while Orel's I. S. Turgenev Drama Theater has gone to Kaluga Province, where it will offer "Unforgettable 1919," "Under the Golden Eagle," "Wedding With a Dowry" and other plays.

The Kazakh Republic Russian Drama Theater has opened with "Lyubov Yarovaya" in Tashkent. A large company will go to Chirchik, Yangi-Yul and collective farms in Tashkent Province.

The Molotov Theater of Opera and Ballet is playing in Kirov and the Buryat-Mongolian Theater of Opera and Ballet is in Irkutsk.

Some province theaters are touring the districts, while the Khabarovsk Territory Drama Theater is offering its best productions in Komsomolsk-on-Amur. The Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky Drama Theater is appearing before fishermen, collective farmers and whalers of the Kurile Islands.

Motion Pictures: FILM ABOUT GREAT POLISH COMPOSER. (Reviewed by U.S.S.R. People's Artist A. Goldenveizer. Izvestia, June 12, p. 3. 800 words. Summary:) The new motion picture "The Youth of Chopin," being shown at the Polish motion picture festival in Moscow, Leningrad and Union republic capitals, is a major achievement of the Polish Republic's young cinematography and is of special interest to Soviet audiences.

Chopin has always been one of the most popular and beloved composers in our country; both professional musicians and the masses love and cherish his works; it is no accident that Soviet pianists invariably take first places in international Chopin contests. In 1929 we published the most complete collection of his letters, and in 1949 the U.S.S.R. observed the centennial of this death by publishing many of his works, as well as studies by Soviet musicologists.

In "The Youth of Chopin" the well-known Polish director and script writer Aleksander Ford has succeeded in telling of the life and work of the Polish genius in a truthful, stirring manner. Unlike many bourgeois musicologists who have portrayed Chopin as the dreamy bard of aristocratic salons, Ford has shown him as an ardent patriot, a fighter for his country's political and national liberation.

The film's producers have taken the right approach in selecting the period of Chopin's life and work when the young musician's ideological and esthetic views were formed. Frederic Chopin never stood aside from the Polish patriots' struggle for their country's liberty. From the very first scenes in the film—at the conservatory—we see Chopin's close ties with the leading figures in Poland, with those who considered the Decembrists Muravyov and Pestel their true friends. The "student revolt," the arguments about methods of developing art and the 1830 Polish insurrection could not help but influence the nature of the inspired composer's work. This influence is shown very vividly and faithfully in the film.

The scenes showing various groups of people listening to Chopin's music in the theater are very convincing. The audience's every gesture shows Chopin as a true son of his people and the inspired vehicle of their thoughts and feelings.

As Frederic Chopin the actor Czeslaw Wollejko has succeeded in creating a living, absorbing portrayal. The acting of Aleksandra Szlenska as Konstancja Gladowska also deserves high praise, as do I. Kurnakowicz as Prof. Elsner and I. Smialowski as Chopin's friend Wojciechowski.

Motion Pictures: 'WESTERN ZONE'—New Hungarian Feature Film. (By Dm. Yeregin. Pravda, June 16, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) The motion picture "Western Zone" shows two ways of life, two economic and political systems: the peaceful people, selfless toilers, building free people's Hungary, and the camp of the murderers and criminals, the American imperialists, masters in the Western zone of Berlin. The film tells the audience how the aged Hungarian professor Akosh, whose role Artur Shomlai plays extremely well, is convinced by his own experience of the need of conscious, active patriotic service to his homeland, to the cause of peace throughout the world.

Director of the State Geophysics Institute, a scientist of world-wide reputation, Akosh, serves his people honestly. But he cannot stand those who, as he says, are "meeting mongers," i.e., like to examine and discuss scientific questions from the point of view of the state's political interests. He rejects this approach to scientific questions and is convinced that science and politics are incompatible, that he, a scientist of people's Hungary, and the American geophysicist MacLean have common interests and a common aim. It is not surprising that a certain Ervesh (played by D. Benke) becomes his right-hand man at the institute. Under the appearance of a modest assistant Ervesh masks his true character of traitor.

The institute is engaged in work of importance to the national economy... Ervesh, deceiving the trustful Prof. Akosh, prevails on him to seek Americans' help, in particular that of his old "colleague" MacLean.

And so we find our professor in Berlin.

The transition from the sequences on the seething, creative, new life of people's democratic Hungary to the sequences of ruins of the Western zone is vividly shown to enable the spectator to understand the postwar development of two worlds: in Budapest and the Eastern zone of Berlin a free peaceful life is being built, in the Western zone, where the American imperialists' brazenly hold sway, there is the abomination of desolation.

Prof. Akosh becomes the victim of a vile provocation. The American agents literally kidnap him, take him by underhand methods to their own zone and hold him prisoner. Kadash, a Communist worker, is confined by the masters of the Western zone in a concentration camp, while Ervesh, the provocateur, now openly serves his American masters.

The film truthfully and movingly tells of the American war-mongers' Jesuitical ways. Having got hold of MacLean, the American military has made his institute into a center for war preparations. They demand that Akosh, the scientist, use his apparatus to search for uranium.

Akosh sees the true nature of the so-called "American way of life." He sees how brazenly the American military lords it in Berlin's Western zone, how it subordinates science to the monstrous aim of destroying the peoples. Old Akosh, as it were, wakes up; a crisis takes place in his mind, the professor's illusions of "brotherhood of scientists" between the two worlds are completely shattered. The American zone is the zone of provocateurs and murderers; here science is bought and sold! ...

As a whole the film "Western Zone" is an undoubted achievement of the young cinema industry of the people's Hungary.

PERFORMANCE OF 'THE LIVING CORPSE' ON SCREEN. (Pravda, June 16, p. 3. 100 words. Summary:) Leningrad—The Leningrad Motion Picture Studio has produced a new feature film, "The Living Corpse," a screen version of L. N. Tolstoi's drama of the same name as produced by the Pushkin Academic Theater in Leningrad.

WITHOUT GUIDANCE OR HELP. (By Ya. Krivenok, Staff Correspondent for Krasnodar Territory. Pravda, June 14, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) A regional exhibit of local artists' works opened in Krasnodar. But by the third or fourth day people had stopped visiting it. The explanation for such a strange phenomenon must be sought in the exhibit itself. The artists themselves, discussing the exhibit, concluded that most of the paintings and sculpture on display was immature and lifeless; the exhibit showed that the Kuban artists are aloof from life and from the vital themes of our times.

The newspaper Sovetskaya Kuban (The Soviet Kuban) attributes this to the fact that the board of the regional Artists' Association and particularly its chairman, V. M. Narkevich, are not interested in developing the talents of association members. Narkevich is primarily concerned with sales and profits; as a consequence, most of the artists are uninterested in portraying the seething life of their region—many explain that they are busy copying others' paintings. And an artist is judged by the association on the basis of the amount of copying, that he has sold.

The artists hailed the newspaper's critical remarks. At a meeting many of them attacked the spirit of mutual admiration and favoritism in the association. Funds distributed last year were allocated among artists close to the board, by simple division, regardless of ability or talent, it was pointed out. Of 22 who were given advances, only four produced any work. The remainder turned in only sketches, most of which were rejected by the exhibition jury.

L. S. Zyuban, secretary of the association's Party unit, and other board members, however, took issue with the newspaper's criticism. They defended Narkevich and his assistant Davydov, who actually know nothing about painting. The association's business manager used to be director of a children's camp and puppet theater; the head of the sculpture studio used to be a salesman. The association's Party unit is indifferent to the artists' work and does not help them—the Party unit secretary himself suppresses critical remarks by Communist artists.

The territory Party committee has heard of the bad situation in the Krasnodar Artists' Association. Last year the territory Party committee's propaganda and agitation department formed a special commission to check on the association's work. The territory Party committee was informed of the serious shortcomings found, but it paid no attention to the commission's report.

Novorossiisk, Sochi and Maikop also have artists' associations. The picture is the same everywhere. Party agencies are indifferent to the ideological aspect of their work, are not concerned with increasing the artists' talents or with developing criticism and self-criticism among them.

The artists living and working in the Kuban comprise a large group. Unfortunately, no one, including Party agencies in the territory, is interested in the work of the artists' organizations.

Literature

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF N. P. OGAREV'S DEATH. (Pravda, June 12, p. 4. Complete text:) Today our country marks the 75th anniversary of the death of Ogarev, outstanding Russian revolutionary poet. Lectures, reports and discussions on Ogarev's life and work are being held in cities and villages, and libraries are organizing exhibits devoted to the poet-democrat's work.

A session devoted to the 75th anniversary of the death of N. P. Ogarev is being held at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Gorky Institute of World Literature.

Press and Publishing

Review of the Press: FAR-FETCHED SCHEME. (Pravda, June 16, p. 2. 700 words. Excerpts:) A large team of traffic safety inspectors—state employees performing responsible duties—toil on the Soviet Union's railroads. On the Tashkent line they have created a system of so-called "public inspectors" also. Engine drivers, guards, conductors and other railwaymen, supplied with appropriate documents, are instructed, as a sideline to their main jobs, to inspect and survey tracks, mechanisms, etc. ...

This scheme is an example of bureaucratic red tape and has nothing in common with the tasks of raising each railroad worker's responsibility for the safety of train traffic, with the task of strengthening labor and state discipline. The existence of the far-fetched practice of "public inspectors" inevitably leads to lowering the inspectors' and other workers' responsibility for the jobs entrusted to them, leads to supplanting the principle of one-man management. ...

All our newspapers have the primary duty of tirelessly seeking, finding and supporting what is new, advanced and progressive, propagandizing useful initiatives of the working people. But Transportny rabochy [Transport Worker] does not know how to distinguish the creative initiative of the masses from armchair schemes. ...

(Obituary)—ANSIS IVANOVICH KALNINS. (Pravda, June 12, p. 4. Complete text:) The editors and staff of Pravda announce with profound sorrow the untimely death of Ansis Ivanovich Kalnins, Pravda's correspondent for the Latvian Republic, on June 9, 1952, following a severe illness. They express their condolences to the family of the deceased.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'STRANGE STAND.'* (Pravda, June 16, p. 2. Complete text:) The Kostroma Province Party Committee discussed the May 11 Pravda article "Strange Stand" and acknowledged as absolutely correct the criticism of shortcomings of the province newspaper Severnaya pravda [Northern Truth]. It rarely publishes letters on violations of the Collective Farm Statutes and does not fight to make published material effective.

The province Party committee has instructed district and province organization leaders to take effective measures in line with warning signals sent to the press by readers, and to treat working people's letters in a responsive manner and to give exhaustive answers to them.

The public prosecutor is charged with speeding inquiry into violations of the Collective Farm Statutes at Voroshilov Collective Farm, Kostroma District, and with bringing the guilty to book.

The province Party committee heard the announcement by Comrade Kalentyev, Kostroma City Party Committee Secretary, that enterprise managers who had permitted illegal use of collective farms' bank accounts for private transactions have been punished by the Party and that cases of law violations have been turned over to enforcement agencies.

Radio-TV

AMATEUR TELEVISION CENTER. (By Staff Correspondent N. Zagorodny. Izvestia, June 13, p. 3. Complete text:) In three rooms on the upper story of a high building, film projectors and a video transmitter have been set up. Motion pictures, which are seen by spectators in various parts of the city, are shown four times a week here. It is an amateur television center. It was built by radio amateurs of the Kharkov Province DOSAAF Radio Club. [DOSAAF is the Public Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces.] The whole complex apparatus of the television center was designed and built by club members.

There is a large number of television sets in the town now. Many Stakhanovites, specialists and scientists have their own sets. Some radio amateurs have built sets of original design. Palaces of Culture and factory clubs organize group showings of television programs.

The Kharkov amateur television center has attracted the attention of radio amateurs in many towns. It has been visited by representatives of radio clubs of the Ukraine, Belorussia and Central Asia.

Sports

(Feuilleton)—JINXED BUILDING PROJECT. (By V. Surkov. Izvestia, June 12, p. 2. Complete text:) Frunze—Do you know what new building project now graces the center of the city of Frunze? It is, you might say, a unique case, and one with a history all its own.

This history began in February, 1947—please remember the date. In February of that year the Kirgiz Republic Council of Ministers decreed the construction of a gymnasium for the Bolshevik Sports Society. The Kirgiz State Construction Trust

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 19, p. 30.

(the decree stated) was to complete the building by the end of 1947—please remember this date also.

The trust, under Assistant Director Comrade Khodorovsky's supervision, got right to work, and in the most energetic fashion. First the trust officials began to study the above-mentioned decree—point by point, line by line, with interest and sympathy. Several months slipped by in doing this and then a building site was selected. The foundation was just being laid—My God, how time flies! They had hardly managed to turn around, and here it was 1948.

The trust workers raised their glasses, made speeches and drank a toast to new successes. More money was obtained in January, and work went on. The foundation was dug by April, and by the middle of summer it was ready; later—by the beginning of December—a few rows of brick appeared. In a word, work was really humming.

But for some reason the athletes were not satisfied with the pace, and even made so bold as to criticize. When Comrade Tayanov, Vice-Chairman of the Kirgiz Council of Ministers, heard about this he became angry at the athletes.

"What gymnasium? For what purposes? There's your gymnasium: the mountain and the snow!"

And he pointed to the snow-covered slopes of the Ala-Tau, as if to say: "Go there, I authorize it."

Sensing Comrade Tayanov's support, the trust officials calmly saw the old year out and formally celebrated the advent of 1949. To the great delight of these lovers of the leisurely life, the republic Council of Ministers issued one more decree in March, permitting completion of the project by Sept. 1, 1949 (please remember this date, too, dear reader).

Time marched on; 1950 rolled around. The trust had evidently worked along quite well—it had managed to erect the walls. But it decided not to hurry with the roof: "We're not being rained on."

Meanwhile Comrade Khodorovsky had arranged to transfer a considerable part of the building materials obtained from the sports society to other building projects. Taking advantage of this, two trust officials, Levyago and Busel, took a few things

for their own use. They hauled off materials worth 300,000 rubles and began building private homes.

Summer of 1950 rolled by while this seething home enterprise was taking place, and in the autumn the Kirgiz Republic Council of Ministers issued a new decree permitting completion of the gymnasium by Dec. 15, 1950.

After the noisy housewarming held for Levyago and Busel the builders wanted to continue work on their famous project, but this proved impossible. The Bolshevik Society had been renamed the Iskra [Spark] Sports Society, and there was no contract with Iskra. After all, the Kirgiz State Construction Trust couldn't violate proper legal procedure. New papers had to be drawn up.

April, 1951, rolled around while this was being done, and at that time the republic's Council of Ministers issued Decree No. 320, the sense of which can be expressed by the following song:

We won't think about
What went on before;
What's done is out
And won't come back any more!

Let's take a fresh start!—This is what the decree said. Complete the gymnasium by Oct. 1, 1951, and that will be that.

But here it is 1952, and the building erected after so much effort already reminds one of an ancient, half-ruined castle. The walls are shaky and cracks have appeared, while the rafters have begun to rot and will fall in any minute. The loose iron sheeting on the roof clatters day and night.

In April the republic's Council of Ministers issued a new decree, the seventh in number, moving the deadline for the project to June 30, 1952. But forget about that date, dear reader, because there will soon be another. The eighth decree will be issued any day now.

And the building stands as if jinxed, its hole-filled hat-roof perched jauntily on one side, with gaping window openings like mouths, which seem to mock those responsible officials who talk a lot but are incapable of completing a job they have started.

LINGUISTICS (Continued From Page 13)

FEATURE

The speaker said that as a consequence of the establishment of the Soviet regime and changed social and political relationships, a great number of words connected with the exploiting regime have begun to disappear from our vocabulary or at least have been transferred to its inactive reserve; such words as bailiff, landowner, hired laborer, sharecropper, servant, lord, holy mass, Christmas, etc. are only necessary for us in

speaking about the bourgeois system. In the socialist regime many new words have been constructed, expressing concepts of the new Soviet life, such as collective farm, Communist Youth, advanced worker, Stakhanovite, et al. Many old words have acquired new meaning—for example, five-year plan, socialist competition, etc. These words are widely known in Lithuania today; they have entered our literary as well as everyday language. ...

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

JUNE 11-17, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

SHIFTS IN FOREIGN MINISTRY

Announcement [A. S. Panyushkin released as Ambassador to the United States, appointed Ambassador to Chinese People's Republic; N. V. Roshchin recalled as Ambassador to Chinese People's Republic], Pr-Izv 13/4-75; [G. N. Zarubin released as Ambassador to Great Britain, appointed Ambassador to the United States; A. A. Gromyko released as U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, appointed Ambassador to Great Britain], Pr-Izv 14/4-100.

UNITED NATIONS

In U.N. Disarmament Commission—Speech by Ya. A. Malik, Pr-Izv 12/4-2800; [Malik's speech against proposals of U.S., France and Britain], Pr-Izv 13/3-300. In U.N. Economic and Social Council [“Economic Survey of Europe in 1951” discussed], Izv 13/4-1200; [Discussion of world economic conditions], Izv 15/3-450. Curb propagandists and instigators of a new war—In U.N. Economic and Social Council, [Discussion of freedom of information and the press], Pr 16/4-1600.

ATLANTIC PACT

Treaty to create aggressive “European Army” is illegal—Voice of Belgian working people, Pr 13/3-150. Against Ridgway's arrival in Italy [Togliatti speaks in Chamber of Deputies], Pr 15/3-100, Izv 15/4-100. Away, plague-general! [Protests on Ridgway's arrival in Italy], by Staff Correspondent Olga Chechekina, Pr 16/4-1000. Italian people's angry protest [against Ridgway's arrival], by Staff Correspondent Olga Chechekina, Pr 17/4-900. Ridgway, go home!—Italian people “greet” arrival in Rome of American “viceroy,” Izv 17/4-200. Italian government takes special police measures [in connection with Ridgway's arrival], Izv 17/4-225. On orders from the Americans [Military talks among Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey—Belgrade dateline], Pr 15/3-75.

PEACE FRONT

Peace partisans' conference in Finland, Pr 13/3-125. (Editorial)—Asian peoples in the fight for peace [On convening congress of peace partisans from Asia and the Pacific], Izv 13/1-1300. (Editorial)—Struggle of peoples to preserve peace, Pr 17/1-1400.

FAR EAST

China.—In Chinese press: Public education in new China, by Irina Kozhevnikova, Izv 13/3-1500. New railroads [planned], Pr 14/1-75. Rich wheat harvest, Pr 17/1-100.

India.—American penetration of India increases [U.S. capital investments to total \$380,000,000], Izv 11/3-250. Arrests of progressives in India, Pr 15/4-125.

Japan.—Soviet government's reply to statement by Japanese government [that Soviet section of Allied Council for Japan “ceased to exist” from date that Japanese peace treaty came into force], Pr-Izv 12/2-250. American Embassy in Japan is center of secret State Department activity in Far East [Mainichi report that U.S. Embassy staff is being increased to a size “unnecessary in normal conditions”], Izv 12/4-75. Reactionary bills passed by Japanese parliament, Izv 12/4-75. Tass denial [of report that Soviet Union will return Japanese prisoners if peace treaty is signed], Pr-Izv 13/2-175. On international themes: American aggressors' Japanese arsenal, by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 14/4-600. U.S.A. restores Japanese navy [France-Presse reports five-year plan to build navy with displacement of 300,000 tons, Pr 17/4-50; under heading Reconstruction of Japanese navy, Izv 17/3-50.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 11/4-75; Pr-Izv 12/4-100; Pr-Izv 13/4-125; Pr-Izv 14/4-100; Pr-Izv 15/4-100; Pr 16/4-100; Pr-Izv 17/4-100. New violation of Kaesong neutral zone by American aircraft, Pr-Izv 12/4-200. Barbarous raid by American planes on Pyongyang, Pr-Izv 14/4-75; Pr 15/4-75. On violation of Kaesong neutral zone by American planes, Pr 16/4-75. Americans fire on Panmunjom neutral zone, Pr-Izv 17/4-150. Fire in American military supply depot in South Korea [London dateline], Pr-Izv 17/4-25.

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Letter to Stalin from meeting of Ukraine sugar-beet growers [reviewing achievements in 1951 and making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 11/1,2-3300; from agricultural personnel in Kalinin Province, Pr-Izv 13/1,2-3900; from agricultural personnel in Novgorod Province, Pr-Izv 15/1,2-4300.

Competition of collective farmers in fraternal republics [Ukraine and Belorussia], Pr 11/2-225. Orchards in factory yards [Yerevan], Pr 11/2-100. (Editorial)—Important stage in struggle for harvest, Izv 11/1-1200. At rose plantations [Harvest starts in Crimea], by Staff Correspondent L. Timofeyev, Izv 11/2-75. Party life: The district Party committee and rural agitators [500 agitators aid agriculture in district], by F. Ponomarev, Secretary of Mozhary District Party Committee, Ryazan Province, Pr 12/2-1300. Eucalyptus groves in Crimea [Many trees planted three years ago now eight to ten meters high], Pr 12/2-125. Building season on collective farms [Kiev area], by Staff Correspondent P. Filimonov, Izv 12/2-200. (Editorial)—Make exemplary preparations for the harvest, Pr 13/1-1300. Eucalyptus [Plants of this genus grown on sandy soil by collective farms in Kiev area], by Staff Correspondent P. Kharchenko, Izv 13/2-275. Family of combine operators [Three brothers and their children operate combines in Voronezh area], by Staff Correspondent A. Chernyshov, Izv 13/2-150. Letter to the editor: More attention to construction of repair installations at Machine and Tractor Stations, by Z. Shchayev, chief of financing division of Agricultural Bank's Kemerovo office, Izv 13/3-700. Before the harvest [Reports from Krasnodar, Zaporozhye and Saryagach], Pr 14/1-250. Women tractor drivers in Soviet Estonia [193 now work in fields], Pr 14/2-200. Grain harvest begins in South

Kazakhstan, Izv 14/1-50. Collective farm chairman writes dissertation [Tashkent Province], by Staff Correspondent A. Kanaev, Izv 14/2-175. Letter to the editor: Fruit and berry reserves [Wild fruit and berries should be used to increase supply], by V. Galevich, Chief of Economic Planning Division of Russian Republic Ministry of Food Industry's Chief Wine Administration, Izv 14/3-450. Farming study-center [on collective farm in Crimea], Pr 15/2-150. (Editorial)—Competition of agricultural laborers, Izv 15/1-1200. In Oster River bottom lands [Dams built to control river], by Staff Correspondent M. Boiko, Izv 15/2-200. Competition between two provinces [Achievements and shortcomings after six years of competition between agricultural workers in Chkalov and Kuibyshev Provinces], by Chairman of Chkalov Province Soviet Executive Committee A. Zhukov, Izv 15/2-1700. Friendship of flax growers in fraternal republics [Belorussian flax growers visit Ukraine], Pr 16/2-150. New ponds and reservoirs [Ulyanovsk Province], Pr 16/2-100. First grain to the state [Deliveries in Uzbekistan], Pr 17/1-100. Powerful equipment for agriculture [brought to Tadzhikistan], Pr 17/1-200. Light over the Chu River [Hydroelectric Station built by group of collective farms provides current in Dzhabul Province, Kazakhstan], by Staff Correspondent V. Biryukov, Izv 17/1-550. On state reservation [in Voronezh Province 1000 types of plants and 250 kinds of animals live], by Staff Correspondent A. Chernyshov, Izv 17/1-600. At the height of life [Visit with 81-year-old collective farm irrigation worker in Uzbekistan], by Special Correspondent Tatyana Tess, Izv 17/2-2000. Follow-up: "More attention to Kholmogory region" [Archangel Province Soviet takes steps to improve pedigreed cattle in region], Izv 17/3-150.

Award to two state farm employees in Kurgan Province [for achievements in harvesting and threshing grain in 1951], Izv 11/1; to combine operator in Stavropol Territory, Izv 11/1; to combine operator in Dnepropetrovsk Province, Izv 12/1; to combine operator in Stalino Province, Izv 13/1; to combine operator in Zaporozhye Province, Izv 13/2; to combine operator in Nikolayev Province, Izv 13/2; to three combine operators in Kurgan Province, Izv 14/1; to three combine operators in Krasnodar Territory, Izv 14/1; to four combine operators in Crimea Province, Izv 14/1; to combine operator in Krasnodar Territory, Izv 14/1; to three state farm employees in Krasnodar Territory, Izv 15/1; to combine operator in Chelyabinsk Province, Izv 15/1; to combine operator in Armenian Republic [for achievements in harvesting and threshing grain and grass seeds in 1951], Izv 13/1; to combine operator in Armenian Republic, Izv 13/2; to combine operator in Krasnodar Territory, Izv 14/1; to combine operator in Voronezh Province, Izv 14/1; to collective farm swineherd in Transcarpathia Province [for achievements in animal husbandry], Izv 13/2; to ten combine operators in Krasnodar Territory [for achievements in harvesting and threshing grain, oil-bearing plant seeds and grass seeds], Izv 17/1.

TRANSPORTATION

Among Novorossiisk longshoremen [Methods of work], by Staff Correspondent L. Shibaikov, Izv 11/2-500. Severely punish deceivers and their protectors [Astrakhan Regional Steamship Administration inflates passenger figures, goes unpunished at first], by Staff Correspondent for Gorky Province A. Yerokhin, Pr 12/2-1000. Tree belts along Turksib Railroad [300 hectares of land planted], Pr 14/2-150.

CITIES

New buildings in Chelyabinsk [27 school buildings, 11 hospitals, seven motion picture theaters and clubs built since war], Pr 11/2-200. Tower cranes help remodel apartment houses [150 to be remodeled in Leningrad], by Staff Correspondent S. Shchetinin, Izv 11/2-150. Follow-up: "Development of cities" [Orel City Executive Committee takes steps to eliminate shortcomings in improvement work], Izv 11/2-125. City of youth [Komsomolsk], by Chairman of Komsomolsk City Soviet Executive Committee L. Slobodskoi, Izv 12/2-650. 20th anniversary of Komsomolsk-on-Amur, Pr 13/2-200. Competition of two cities [Khabarovsk and Vladivostok compete for fulfillment of construction and development plans], Pr 14/1-300. New stores [Petrozavodsk], Izv 14/1-75. Stalingrad embankment [nears completion], by Staff Correspondent S. Rudenko, Izv 14/2-300. Letter to the editor: Many resolutions but no action [Little done by Tallinn City Soviet to improve city zoo], by Assistant Zoo Director P. Liivak, Tour Guide M. Josepson and Employee E. Treilman, Izv 14/3-200. New construction in Lvov [Schools, kindergartens, motion picture theaters, clubs and housing planned], Pr 15/2-150. Orchards in mining town [Kopeisk], Pr 15/2-150. Trees and shrubs planted in Novosibirsk [135,000 planted], Pr 16/2-125. Installing gas mains in Leningrad [Six-month plan fulfilled], Pr 17/1-100. City of Chkalov builds [parks, streets and sidewalks], Pr 17/2-125. Kugulta residents' initiative [Improve town by planting trees, building sidewalks, etc.], by Secretary of Shpakov District Soviet Executive Committee, Stavropol Territory, Izv 17/2-200.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Summer vacation for children [Recreation facilities in Kemerovo Province], Pr 12/2-75. Collective farm health resort [built by collective farm in Krasnodar Province], Pr 12/2-100. From readers' letters: Topics of the day—In sanatoriums and rest homes [Medical treatment, food, etc., unsatisfactory at some rest homes], Pr 13/2-600. Letter to the editor: Poorly considered resolution of a city Soviet executive committee [Orthopedic division of hospital in Rostov-on-Don moved to cramped quarters], by Division Personnel P. Tsarevskaya, Ye. Barabash, P. Zavesa, M. Aleshina and V. Shtrom, Izv 13/3-200. Summer vacations for miners and steelworkers [10,000 from Karaganda area go to rest homes], Izv 13/3-25. Happy vacation [Recreation facilities for children in Ukraine], Pr 14/2-200. In Siberian rest homes [Summer season begins], Pr 15/2-125. Maritime Province rest homes [open for summer season], Pr 17/1-100. Factory rest home [Convalescent home in Moscow accommodated 2500 patients in seven years], by B. Konkov, Izv 17/1-450.

CULTURE

Lecture propaganda at factory [Leningrad], Pr 13/2-100. Follow-up: "City needs an art gallery" [Archangel City Soviet plans construction of gallery in 1952 and 1953], Izv 13/3-75.

SCIENCE

Soviet scientists' research [Conference of chemists in Moscow on compounds of high molecular weight], Pr 11/2-175. (Advertisement)—U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House announces publication of

five books, Izv 11/4-200. Scientific expeditions in Kirgizia, Pr 12/2-175. Vitality of plant and animal organisms [Article prepared for Large Soviet Encyclopedia], by Academician T. Lysenko, Izv 12/2-2100. Scouts of the Caspian [Scientists study fish migrations], by Special Correspondent N. Koshelev, Izv 14/1-400.* Scientific session on linguistics [Leningrad], Izv 14/1-100.* Young specialists receive appointments [30,000 graduate in Ukraine], Izv 14/2-125. Problems of science: Linguistics and literary scholarship at the present stage, by Academician V. Vinogradov, Izv 14/2,3-4000. Scientific research flight [Atmospheric conditions studied from stratospheric balloons], Izv 14/4-100. Film of solar eclipse, Izv 14/4-100. Lomonosov Lectures in Moscow [Lomonosov Prizes awarded], Pr 17/1-200. Lomonosov Prize winners, Izv 17/4-150.

HISTORY

200th anniversary of birth of Salavat Yulayev [Pugachev's associate commemorated in Bashkiria], by Staff Correspondent S. Odaikin, Izv 15/3-100. Hero of Bashkir people [Salavat Yulayev], Pr 17/1-100.

EDUCATION

Workers take final examinations [at evening division of Kharkov Polytechnic Institute], Pr 13/2-100. From readers letters: Topics of the day—More attention to school construction, Pr 13/2-600. New higher educational institution [Petrozavodsk], by Staff Correspondent N. Konovalov, Izv 13/3-50. New detachment of young specialists [220,000 graduated in 1952]—Interview with U.S.S.R. Minister of Higher Education V. N. Stolev, Pr 14/1-750. (Editorial)—Prepare schools well for new academic year [57,000,000 people studied in schools during 1951-1952, 5000 new seven-year and secondary schools established], Izv 14/1-1200. (Editorial)—Examinations in higher schools, Pr 16/1-1400. (Feuilleton)—"In the animals of history" [Swindler receives degree of Master of Historical Sciences and position in teacher's college], by V. Subbotin, Pr 17/3-1200.

THE ARTS

Without guidance or help [Local artists' exhibition fails because Party organizations ignore artists], by Staff Correspondent for Krasnodar Territory Ya. Krivenok, Pr 14/2-1000. Masters of bone carving [Many Chukchi know craft], by Staff Correspondent A. Iushin, Izv 14/2-100. Exhibition of Polish sculpture and pictorial arts closes, Pr 17/4-250, Izv 17/4-125.

Motion pictures: Film about great Polish composer [“Youth of Chopin”], reviewed by U.S.S.R. People's Artist A. Goldenveizer, Izv 12/3-800. New documentary film [“International Economic Conference in Moscow” previewed at Ministry of Cinematography], Izv 12/4-75. Young talents: Sergei Bondarchuk [Motion picture actor], by U.S.S.R. People's Artist S. Gerasimov, Izv 15/2-650. Motion pictures: “Western Zone”—New Hungarian feature film, reviewed by D. Yeregin, Pr 16/3-1000. Performance of “The Living Corpse” on screen [L. N. Tolstoy's play filmed in Leningrad], Pr 16/3-100.

Disseminating musical culture [Evening classes in Dneprodzerzhinsk], Pr 11/2-100. Songfests [in Mogilev, Dnepropetrovsk, Yaroslavl and Tyumen], Izv 13/3-250. [Gorky] Province Party Committee and work of opera and ballet theater [Party takes steps to improve work of A. S. Pushkin

Opera and Ballet Theater], Pr 15/2-175. Young talents: Maiya Plisetskaya, Raisa Struchkova [Ballet dancers], by U.S.S.R. People's Artist G. Ulanova, Izv 15/2-600; Yelizaveta Chavdar [Opera singer], by U.S.S.R. People's Artist R. Gliere, Izv 15/2-650. Voronezh chorus [to perform] for Volga-Don workers, Izv 15/3-25. Songfests [Tomsk and Archangel], Pr 16/4-175. P. I. Tschaikowsky Concert Hall ends season, Izv 17/2-200.

Theaters on summer tour [in Sverdlovsk, Vinnitsa, Kaluga, Tashkent, Kirov and other cities], Izv 12/3-300. New plays at Moscow theaters [Gorky's “Vassa Zheleznova” at Maly and “Gray-Haired Girl” at Vakhtangov], Pr 16/4-175. New Maly Theater production, Izv 17/4-100. Theater program, Pr-Izv 11/4-100; Pr 12/4-50, Izv 12/4-100; Pr-Izv 13/4-100; Pr-Izv 14/4-100; Pr 15/4-200, Izv 15/4-125; Pr 16/4-75; Pr 17/4-150, Izv 17/4-175.

LITERATURE

In halls of the Hermitage [Pushkin exhibit opens], Pr 12/2-100. 75th anniversary of N. P. Ogarev's death [observed in Soviet Union], Pr 12/4-50. In memory of N. P. Ogarev [Meeting in Leningrad], Izv 13/4-150. In A. M. Gorky's birthplace [Writer's memory preserved in city of Gorky], Pr 17/2-300. Evening in memory of P. A. Pavlenko, Pr 17/4-100, Izv 17/2-125.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

Wall newspapers appear every other day [on Ulyanovsk Province collective farms], Pr 12/2-175. (Obituary)—Hans Ivanovich Kalnins [Pravda editorial board announces death of correspondent for Latvian Republic], Pr 12/4-25. From readers' letters: Topics of the day—Concerning wall newspapers [Primary Party units must provide guidance and help improve], Pr 13/2-600. [Contents of] No. 12 of magazine News, Pr 15/4-200, Izv 15/4-250. Review of the press: Farfetched scheme [Newspaper Transportny rabochy (Transport Worker) supports harmful measures adopted by administration of Tashkent Railroad], Pr 16/2-700. From latest mail: Talking out of both sides of the mouth [Sotsialisticheskaya Osetia (Socialist Ossetia) criticizes district newspaper one day, approves it the next], Pr 16/2-400. Follow-up: “Strange Stand” [Kostroma Province Party Committee orders newspaper Severnaya pravda (Northern Truth) to expose violations of Collective Farm Statutes], Pr 16/2-175. A publishing house and the dissemination of agricultural knowledge [Novosibirsk Province publishing house prints poor agricultural literature in large quantities], by Special Correspondents N. Maleyev and Yu. Filonovich, Izv 17/3-1400.

RADIO—TV

Amateur television center [Kharkov], by Staff Correspondent N. Zagorodny, Izv 13/3-150. Central radio broadcasting system [Program for following day on one, two or three networks], Pr 11/4-125, Izv 11/4-150; Pr 12/4-75, Izv 12/4-175 [includes one television program]; Pr 13/4-75, Izv 13/4-175 [one]; Pr 14/4-125, Izv 14/4-250 [one each]; Izv 15/4-225 [one]; Pr 16/4-175 [one]; Pr 17/4-125, Izv 17/4-200 [one each].

SPORTS

Russian Republic Public Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces sponsors sharpshooting contest, Izv 11/4-25. (Feuilleton)—Jinxed building project [Construction

of gymnasium in Frunze started in 1947, not completed yet], by V. Surkov, Izv 12/2-800. Soviet-Bulgarian soccer match, Izv 11/4-50. Soviet-Bulgarian exhibition soccer match, Pr 12/4-300, Izv 12/4-250; Pr 15/4-350, Izv 15/4-200. Soccer matches, Pr 11/4-25; Pr 14/4-50; Pr 16/4-75. Bicycle races, Pr 11/4-100. Bicycle races, Pr 12/4-100. Moscow bicycle races win, Izv 12/4-50. Chess tournaments, Pr 14/4-150. Winners of chess and checker tournaments, by International Master V. Panov, Izv 15/3-350. Collective farmers' chess tournament ends—G.

Zhuravlev wins first place, Pr 16/4-100. Soviet woman athlete sets world record [by completing 800-meter run in two minutes, 8.5 seconds—with picture], Pr 17/4-50. World achievement by athlete Nina Pletnevaya, Izv 17/4-50.

MISCELLANY

(Editorial)—Mighty strength of Soviet system, Pr 11/1-1300. On communications at new construction projects [Projects often without telephone connections], by Chief Engineer of Ministry of Communications'

Bashkiria Administration P. Alatorsev, Izv 14/3-125. Follow-up: "Ignoramuses in bank" [Moscow Province Office of State Bank takes steps to improve services], Izv 14/3-75. Transformed area [Progress in Komi Autonomous Republic], Pr 15/2-250. In Mountain Dagestan [Progress in area], by Staff Correspondent A. Zenchenko, Pr 15/2-600. (Photographs)—Stalin Prize winners [Five], Pr 13/1; Pr 14/1; Pr 16/1; Pr-Izv 17/1. Readers report [Three items], Izv 15/2-100. News notes [Six items], Pr 16/2-250.

GENERAL CRISIS OF CAPITALISM (Continued From Page 5)

colonies and dependencies dooms to failure the American efforts to strengthen capitalism's position in the colonies.

It is now fully evident that the theories claiming the advent of an era of American capitalism, of organization of a unified capitalist world under the aegis of the U.S.A., are bankrupt.

Present-day capitalism, which is in a state of complete crisis that extends to both the economy and politics, is no longer capable of creating anything; it can only destroy. And its economists can only put forward pseudo-scientific propositions with no small amount of demagoguery or else, giving way to despera-

tion, become skeptical and supplant science with quackery.

They have no other way out. For if they tried to take a scientific approach to the study of the economics of present-day capitalism they would have to acknowledge that its condition is hopeless and the downfall of capitalism is unavoidable.

FEATURE

PLENARY SESSIONS (Continued From Page 9)

indivisible funds. Considerable part of the indivisible funds are expended for purposes for which they are not intended.

The plenary session devoted great attention to problems of selecting and training collective farm management cadres. Speakers noted that many republic Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies do not show due concern for strengthening collective farms with trained and experienced personnel. They tolerate the fact that at the head of

some collective farms are persons who do not meet the requirements. Often there are cases in which persons who in the past were convicted of violations of the Collective Farm Statutes now occupy leading positions on collective farms.

Matters are particularly bad regarding selection of executive collective farm management personnel in South Kazakhstan Province. Here the ranks of chairmen of the collective

farms are sullied with persons who often permitted looting of public wealth.

Comrade Uspanov, Chairman of the North Kazakhstan Province Executive Committee, criticized the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee bureau for insufficient check on execution of resolutions adopted to combat violations of the Collective Farm Statutes.

The plenary session adopted suitable resolutions on the problems discussed.

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

TRANSLATION AND CONDENSATION

Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian. When a quotation within the Russian text is incomplete, stars are used instead of leaders to show that the omission was made by the Russian author rather than by the translator.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is \$ 50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or persons paying \$100.00 a year to the sustaining fund. A reduced rate of

\$25.00 a year may be granted to persons associated with any sustaining institution or organization as faculty members, staff members or staff associates. These reduced-rate subscriptions must run concurrently with the sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or Index are \$3.00 each.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tchaikowsky, Alexander):

а	а	к	к#	х	kh
б	б	л	л	ц	ts
в	в	м	м	ч	ch
г	г*	н	н	ш	sh
д	д	о	о	щ	shch
е	е**	п	п	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	р	ы	y
ж	zh	с	с	ь	(omit)##
з	з	т	т	э	e
и	и	у	у	ю	yu†
й	it†	ф	f	я	ya††

* г = v in genitive endings ero (evo), oro (ovo).

** е = ye when initial and after в, з and all vowels except н, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† ё = o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations ий and ий = y.

кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

ь and ь before vowels are transliterated y.

† ю after н = iu.

†† я after н = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzы [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografiya [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya trgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary
monthlies:

Novy mir [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).